

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd April 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	60
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 53 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatnabala" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta ; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 38 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakraarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Ba u, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N),	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensiagh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli ; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandras Agrw alla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghonathganj... ..	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	600
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	"Hitavadi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Prabodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 43 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta. ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
118	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	" Medini Bandhab " (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	" Midnapore Hitalshi " (N).	Do. ...	Do ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	" Moslem Hitalshi " (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	" Muhammadi " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	" Murshidabad Hitalshi " (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahma ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quartely ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhatta-charyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendre Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammeden; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayas-tha; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Monthly	Kedar Nath Majumdar	1,000
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 56 years	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
193	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami	300
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 31 years.	600
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 30 years.	1,000
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
199	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	431
200	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300
201	"Suprabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900
202	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrid" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 30 years.	200
204	"Surabh" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	300
205	"Swarnakar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	300
209	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 40 years.	500
211	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 41 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Grija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
226	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kaya-stha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
243	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval" ...	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	...
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	2,000
266	"Al-Hilal" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	... ..	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Urdu.</i>					
271	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	"Utkal Varta" ...	... ..	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

*additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on ,
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N) ^o ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
5	"Bangali" (N)...	Do.	Daily	.....	.....

* Suspended.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Islam Ravi* (Tangail) of the 19th March deprecates the action of the officials in generally discouraging those who now possess fire-arms under a license from continuing

ISLAM RAVI,
Mar. 19th, 1915.

to retain them. By this kind of conduct they are simply making the richer sections of our community an easy prey to the depredations of dacoits who are always well armed.

2. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* (Kakina) of the 21st March writes that the flame of unrest in Bengal which was lighted by the partition is still unextinguished. It still emits occasional sparks. The Darbar announcements temporarily quenched the fire and Lord Hardinge's conciliatory policy prevented things from taking a serious turn. But as soon as a policy of suspicion, doubt and house-searches began, overt signs of unrest also began to manifest themselves. Since the District Administration Committee published their report the activity of the Criminal Investigation Department seems to have brought about a recrudescence of these anarchical crimes. Patience and coolness are badly wanted now. We do not know why, under Lord Carmichael, a policy of distrust worthy of Aurangzebe and of impatience is being adopted in Bengal. The recent searches of the carriages of eminent Indians on the Maidan could only aggravate the spirit of fury and lawlessness among our youths. We believe the higher responsible officials know nothing of it.

RANGPUR
DIKPRAKASH,
Mar. 21st, 1915.

"Unrest and lawlessness in Bengal."

And lastly, we think that the police often allow culprits, other than *bhadralok* dacoits, to escape, because whenever a dacoity is committed, they start looking for *bhadralok* criminals, and ordinary dacoits take advantage of this fact.

3. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March writes:—

NAYAK,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

"All the blame rests with one side alone."

The *Englishman's* articles mostly display originality of thought, and it is in conflict with the Indian papers that originality is developed. The *Englishman* says "nay" to every "yea" of the Indian papers. It will praise beyond measure anything which the Indian papers may find fault with, without any appeal to reasoning. We give below an example of this, referred to by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

"Many of the Indian papers condemned as unwise the searches of the carriages of eminent Indians like Nawab Shamsul Huda and others on a recent occasion on the Maidan. But the *Englishman* could not brook this, and it has soundly berated those who did not praise the police in the following terms:—'These attacks (on the police), usually couched in indignant language, can only serve to rouse public feeling against a force which, whatever its demerits, has deserved exceedingly well of the public. Its members are fighting an unseen and unscrupulous foe with their hands tied, but they have willingly and gallantly risked their lives. Several of them have been killed and we venture to suggest that these repeated attacks in the Press can only help to encourage the assassins in the belief that they are doing what is right for their country.'"

We do not doubt that there is something original in this view, but we ask our contemporary if he would feel pleased with and reward his office durwans, if in spite of their presence thefts occurred in his office. If under such circumstances we were to reprove the servants and durwans we ought not to be taken as encouraging the thieves. The police, after all, as servants of the public, should keep them safe. If nevertheless they drag innocent people about and permit outrages to occur in broad daylight on the public streets, are we to say that these things occur in spite of them and are we to hold the coolies or porters accountable therefor? Of course, people do often make silly remarks in anger, but never before did we see such childish arguments used as those which the *Englishman* has used. Our contemporary says that "the police are fighting an unseen and unscrupulous foe with their

hands tied behind their backs." Well, the enemies of the police are undoubtedly unscrupulous, but after Suresh Chandra's murder, it cannot be said that they are unseen. Rather it is the police who prove to be "unseen" when these outrages are committed. And how can the police be said to have their hands tied, since they could search even the motor of Nawab Shamsul Huda and the iron chest of Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji. These are plain truths to which the *Englishman* is blind.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

4. The *Bir Bharat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March has an article identical in substance with the one reported from the *Dainik Basumati* in paragraph 11 of the

Weekly Report on Indian Newspapers and Periodicals of the 13th March. In this article the paper tries to make out that the present-day dacoities are not actuated by political motives.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

5. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March takes exception to the failure of the police to detect the culprits concerned in the recent anarchical crimes in Calcutta.

"Curious argument."

The paper cannot accept the curious argument of the *Englishman* in the defence of the police and refuses to believe that the police have their hands tied. The police, says the *Hitavadi*, have enormous powers, and the public can certainly expect them to do their duty.

BANGALI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

6. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes:—

Obstinate refusal to recognise the truth.

For the last ten years, the Anglo-Indian Press has been incessantly abusing the educated classes as the promoters of sedition and discontent, if not actually seditious themselves. It is true, of course, that a class of our youths, imitating the anarchists of Europe, have tried to promote unrest in the country. Some of these have been punished by the courts, and the Criminal Investigation Department is engaged in watching their movements, but nevertheless they have not yet been utterly exterminated. The reason is to be found in the incompetence of the police. The Anglo-Indian papers constantly blame the Indian public for this incompetence and failure of the police. They cannot realise that the ordinary lawabiding citizens, and especially the educated classes, have absolutely nothing at all to do with the anarchists. Some of these latter may of course be connected by blood with the rest of the community, but they keep their opinions a close secret and so manage to move about freely in society utterly unsuspected. The ordinary citizen has no means of finding them out.

On the other hand, the spies of the Criminal Investigation Department do not try to mix socially with the people. The public believe that these spies are usually vagabonds who have received no education. The fact that they are in police service serves to impress them with a sense of their own power and importance. So they cannot mingle freely in society and the purpose for which they are appointed is frustrated. A spy can never do his work if he is found out at every step. Spies have been utilised in this country by our rulers since Hindu times. Even in the early days of British rule the spies did important work in putting down dacoities. Can the present-day Criminal Investigation Department spy compare favourably with them? What have Anglo-Indian papers to say to this question?

The truth is that both spies and anarchists are utterly out of touch with the ordinary citizen, be they educated or otherwise. The police may possibly know something of the anarchist, but the ordinary public are utterly in the dark about them.

Anglo-Indian papers have been urging a repressive policy on Government ever since the days of the *swadeshi* agitation. Well, have those repressive measures succeeded in purging the land of anarchism? The truth is these Anglo-Indians are utterly ignorant of the real circumstances of the country, and have always looked with suspicion on the people of the country. When the "Special Tribunals" were constituted they loudly acclaimed them, but now the result of the Musalmanpara bomb case fills them with grief, and the *Indian Daily News* suggests that the old system of trial by a Judge and a jury is to be preferred to this trial by three Judges sitting as a "Special Tribunal."

We do not deny that dacoities are being frequently committed in the country. The Anglo-Indian papers of course blame the people of the country for this also. But have they ever tried to understand the popular feeling in this connection? We cannot, unarmed as we are, face armed dacoits. If we had arms we could stop these dacoities. These Anglo-Indians will never seriously find out where the real trouble lies. We have repeatedly tried to convince them, but so far without success and have now given up the effort in despair. They are determined not to understand and want only to abuse us. That is their nature.

7. The following is taken from an article in the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th March under the heading "Which is the taller, the bridegroom or the bride?" [This is a question which is asked by the bride's party in Hindu marriages, who expect an answer in favour of the bride. (Reflections suggested by the failure of the Musalmanpara bomb case).] :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Mar. 26th, 1915.

The remarks made by the Special Tribunal in its judgment in the Musalmanpara bomb case have been a very severe blow to the prestige of the police. People now ask, which of the two is the greater, the High Court or the Executive? Almost all the bomb cases have of late ended in a fiasco, and we find that in every case in which the assassin is not caught red-handed, the accused, whoever he may be, is acquitted by the High Court. There have of late been quite a number of anarchist outrages in Calcutta in broad daylight or in the early hours of the evening, but in not a single one have the culprits been caught. We do not know how long this state of things will be allowed to continue and what will be the end of it all. These outrages are committed not in obscure lanes and alleys, but in crowded localities and much-frequented places, and the only result of it all is that Calcutta is now full of red-turbanned *parawallas* who give to the city the look of a poppy-garden. There are now in Calcutta quite a host of police-officers high and low, all getting fat salaries. If there had not been in Calcutta such a frequency of murders and robberies, we should have had nothing to say. But there is a limit to human patience; and so people are now asking, which of the two is the taller, the bridegroom or the bride?

The more the police prove their worthlessness, the wider are the powers with which Government vests them. We half suspect that the armour of powers has at last become too unwieldy for the police. It will not do to place extraordinary powers in the hands of the police, for such powers can be properly used only by persons of extraordinary abilities, which the police are not likely to be. The anarchists are committing crimes quite openly and after giving previous notice, but still they cannot be caught. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on counsel's fees, but still every case is ending in a fiasco.

We can blame only our own luck and not Government or the High Court for all this. If every case falls through like this Indian officers of the police will not care to perform their duties properly. The work of investigation will thus suffer, for it cannot be carried on by the present-day white officers of the police who, unlike their able predecessors of old, do not mix with the Indians and are ignorant of their language, ideas and customs. They rely on their Bengali or Hindusthani subordinates for everything and are anxious only to earn fame. If then Indian police officers do only as much of their duties as is barely sufficient to keep them in service, it will become very difficult to capture thieves and dacoits. The persecution of innocent persons creates discontent in the country, and judgments of the High Court, like the one in connection with the Musalmanpara bomb case, give rise in the minds of the people to a feeling of enmity against Government. The feeling of disgust against the Executive which the result of a case like the above creates in the minds of educated Indians is far more intense than anything which a thousand revolutionary orators or writers may cause. How then can this state of things be remedied? The High Court cannot commit any injustice or sentence an innocent man to death. The police fail to catch the real offenders or substantiate the guilt of those they catch by satisfactory evidence. Hence we are inclined to say that it is we ourselves who are to blame.

We have said over and over again that these modern robbers and murderers are adepts in the art of evading the law, are fully conversant with the policy

of the administration, know all the secrets of Government, and are very clever and energetic. They cannot be repressed in the old way. Then, again, mutual jealousies among Indian police officers lead to many secrets of the police being made public. Lastly, white officers are never punished for their shortcomings. The Chitpur case and the Musalmanpara case fell through simply owing to the bungling of the white police officers in charge of them. But why have not such officers been removed from the service? The result of it all is that Indian officers do not care to do their duty properly, but do only as much as is sufficient to satisfy their superiors. Those who try to do their duty well lose their lives.

If Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael strengthen the Executive by appointing really capable officers much may be done. We are anxious to remain under the benign rule of the English, and hence we make bold to speak out, though it is a very risky thing to do in the present troublous times. What is wanted now is force of character and not intelligence alone. The High Court's even-handed dispensation of justice has endeared British rule to the people of India. The power and dignity of that tribunal should not, therefore, be restricted, but should be accorded more esteem than ever, for it is the High Court which proclaims the glory of British rule.

8. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th March writes:—

The Government and anarchist cases.

We cannot blame Lord Carmichael and his Government for the acquittal of the accused in any of the "political" cases which have of late been tried in the law-courts, for we know that His Excellency never relies on police reports but allows a case to be instituted only if the Crown Counsel advises him to do so. It is not at all unnatural that Government should show a great *zid* in connection with cases in which their law-advisers tell them there is evidence strong enough to secure a conviction. These political cases have come to be a great boon to a number of lawyers. Men like Mr. Hume and Babu Hemendra Nath Mitra, the Public Prosecutor of Alipore, will, so far as we know, never sell their souls to the Devil. Government, however, do not always accept their advice but prefer the counsel of others who seem to them to be more powerful. Take for instance the recent case at Chittagong. It was the opinion of every lawyer here that the case was a rotten one, and so indeed it proved to be. But still Government were persuaded to institute it. Government ought to be guided by impartial and disinterested advisors like Messrs. Phillips and Pugh of old. If such Barristers are not available in this country let them be brought out from England. By so doing Government will save themselves a lot of unnecessary expense, and the people also will have more faith in the law-courts. What strikes us as funny in these cases is, that every perjuring witness is an Indian. The foreigner who gives evidence has strength of character and does not stoop to speak a falsehood. But some of our countrymen, who have no character, do not hesitate to give false evidence in the hope of pecuniary gain or promotion in service.

9. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 28th March writes:—

The public peace—(Suggestions for putting down anarchism.)

The recent official *communiqué* on the recrudescence of crime in the Punjab and Sir Reginald Craddock's speech in Council justifying the introduction of the Defence Act make it clear that Government did nothing wrong in passing this law. It is now the duty of all of us to support Government in every way. The times are very bad, and never before was any nation confronted with such a powerful enemy. To raise a protest now would be to do mischief both to the rulers and the ruled. But that does not mean that we are not to speak out frankly our real feelings and say that—

- (1) We miss in these days the able and fearless police officers we knew in our younger days. Many European police officers are utterly ignorant of Bengali or of Hindi and cannot now a days get their Bengali subordinates to carry out their instructions correctly.
- (2) We know from personal experience that the spirit of envy and jealousy is strong between the Criminal Investigation Department and the general police, between the police of one province and that of another, and so forth. The existence of this spirit leads to the divulgence of secrets.

NAYAK,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 28th, 1915.

- (3) Many police officers care nothing for the work they are paid for, but are anxious only to secure their own promotion. They think their duty is done if only they can keep in the good graces of their immediate superiors. Sycophancy and flattery are in the ascendant and really meritorious officers find themselves neglected.
- (4) The anarchists are many of them well-educated; clever and learned in the law. They also keep themselves informed of what is happening in all Government offices, especially in the police. It is very difficult to cope with them successfully. The few police officers who had any clue which could lead to their arrest have all been killed. It has in fact become impossible now to get hold of these anarchists through the ordinary processes of the law.
- (5) Since the Balkan war, the cult of anarchy has spread among all classes of the population. The public are moreover coming gradually to believe that the anarchists can do what they like and the police cannot prevent them. They know that to give evidence against them is to court death.

Such is the situation. Unless the new law is carefully worked, the police may resort to high-handed measures, and discontent and anarchism will spread in the country. The working of the new law should be entrusted to competent, clever and able officers, if it is not to be a means for spreading anarchism rather than suppressing it. It would be well, therefore, now in making high appointments to disregard all considerations of colour and look only to efficiency. It was for this reason that we suggested the appointment of Mr. K. C. De as Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. A Calcutta man only knows Calcutta thoroughly. His appointment to the Commissionership will make the efficient discharge of the duties of that post easy. We also suggest that the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, should also be a competent Bengali Civilian. The authorities themselves admit that it is the middle-classes in Bengal who are the authors of these anarchical crimes. To arrest criminals of this class, the services of middle-class *bhadralok* Civilian officers should be utilised. It would be difficult to punish the clever Bengali criminal except by setting another clever Bengali after him. No English Civilian can possibly know so much of the internal condition of Bengal as a Bengali Civilian of the type of Mr. K. C. De, Mr. J. N. Gupta or Mr. S. C. Mukharji.

The spread of education has opened the eyes of the people and they have become lost to all sense of right and wrong. Mere legislation cannot now be of much avail. What is wanted is that picked officers of merit and cleverness should be entrusted with the working of the laws. Not much good can be done by arrogant and obstinate officers. A Bengali is not likely to shirk his duties unless he has a stupid Englishman placed in nominal authority over him. Trust a Bengali in a high office and he will do the work of a dozen English officers. The public peace will be preserved if only such a policy of trust is adopted. The situation now is what we foretold that it would be four years ago. We know something of the inward situation in the country; others too know of it, but do not care to speak out from selfish motives.

10. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 24th March, in referring to the very strong remarks made by Mr. Justice Mukherjee in his judgment on the Musalmanpara bomb case regarding the police methods, says that in view of this there seems to be a need for very great precaution being taken in all cases which will come within the purview of the Defence of India Act. It would be very good if Government were to provide for expert legal advice being taken in regard to all such cases.

Calcutta Samachar,
Mar. 24th, 1915.

11. We, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March, are glad at the acquittal of Nagendranath Sen Gupta. We do not, however, blame the police for having arrested him and sent him up for trial, for there was a good deal of circumstantial ground for suspicion against him. But what about the men who gave false evidence against him? What is Government going to do in the matter?

Dainik Basumati,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

12. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March says that Nagendra-nath Sen Gupta, who was recently tried by a Special Tribunal in connection with the Musalmanpara bomb outrage, is a brilliant scholar spoken very highly of by his fellow-students and professors. He would have appeared in the last Intermediate Examination had he not been arrested by the police. If the Judges believed the evidence given by the detective officers, Narendranath Mukhopadhyaya, Subodh, Manoranjan and Shomeswar, they would have passed a death sentence on the accused, but all the three Judges, one of whom was a Barrister, another a Vakil and the third a Civilian, unanimously declared him innocent. It must, therefore be admitted that the detective officers gave false evidence and tried to get an innocent young man hanged. The public are eager to know what Government intends to do about them.

BANGALI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

13. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th March writes that the justice meted out in the Musalmanpara bomb case has sent a thrill of joy through the country. The *Statesman*, however, is heaving sighs of despair. It is like the fisherman shedding profuse tears at the sight of a big haul of fish which he had just netted giving him the slip and escaping from the net. Had this judgment been delivered by only an Indian Judge, the *Statesman* instead of being in tears would be in a fury; and it is lucky there were two English Judges with him.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins in his judgment made the following remarks:—

"Last, there is the evidence of Manoranjan and Shomeswar. That they were present is beyond doubt, but an essential part of the story each has told is manifestly untrue. It is our belief that this misdescription was deliberate and was an endeavour to improve the case by supporting the story that Shomeswar has since placed before the Court. This story is untrue. But we do not hesitate to pronounce this story false, and indeed, Sir Satyendra Sinha on behalf of the Crown did not even refer to it in his reply. From what has already been said it is apparent that there has been an endeavour to import into the case several matters that may well occasion anxious doubt, as to the preparation of the evidence by which it was sought to fasten the guilt on the accused."

Are all these remarks to be taken as commendations of the Police? Take the following again:—

"That his innocence was, however, clearly demonstrated by the assiduity of the police in endeavouring to elaborate and clench those circumstances."

What is the difference between these remarks and those of Mr. Justice Mukherjee?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

14. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March is highly pleased at the acquittal of the accused in the Musalmanpara bomb case, and writes that it is its love of even-handed justice which has strengthened the foundations of the British Empire and endeared it to the hearts of the people of this country. It is a pity that the power-proud subordinate officers of Government as well as the Anglo-Indian journalists should lose sight of this fact and cry loudly for repressive rule, which they consider to be the best means of governing the country. But whatever they may say, brute force has not yet begun to be prized by any civilised nation, and so we need not despair. As regards the Musalmanpara bomb case we are glad that the innocent young man who was made the accused has been acquitted. But at the same time we deeply regret the failure of the police to catch the real offenders. We must say that the fact that an innocent man has been harassed and persecuted while the guilty ones have escaped only proves the worthlessness of the police, however furious the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* may become at these remarks. We ask these gallant champions of the police to read and understand the strictures passed on the police by the Special Tribunal of the High Court in connection with the above case.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

15. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March, referring to the Musalmanpara bomb case, writes:—

The police did nothing wrong in suspecting Nagendra. But who tempted the witnesses for the prosecution to say what they did? The Judges disbelieved their evidence. Government should try

to solve this puzzle. Whence came the pistol found by Nagendra's side? It is really strange that bleeding as he was, a pistol supposed to have been in his hands, should have borne no traces of blood!

16. The acquittal of the accused in the Musalmanpara bomb case and the strictures passed on the police by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherjee, writes the *Pravahini* (Calcutta) of the 29th March, have, as the *Statesman* very truly says, lowered Government in the estimation of the people. The police made up the case and placed it before the eminent lawyers who were responsible for conducting the case. We cannot think that these learned lawyers failed to see through the matter, but still the High Court has characterised the case as a false one. It cannot be said that the eminent Judges who tried the case are at all wanting in ability or that they wanted to bring Government into ridicule. At the same time they could not send an innocent man to the gallows just for the sake of Government's prestige, so the whole blame in connection with the case falls ultimately on Government. We have also found that every case of political or anarchical offence, in which the culprits are not caught red-handed, falls through whenever it is tried by the High Court. The same Judges do not try every case and so the High Court cannot be accused of partiality. Is it then through the fault of the police that Government has to lose its prestige so often? There is another mischief, and that is that every officer belonging to the higher ranks of the police is now convinced that in the British Empire anarchists will never be punished for assassinating them unless they are caught red-handed. It would not, again, be wrong if Indian police officers were to think that Government do not make sufficient provision for protecting their lives and if such ideas be firmly rooted in their minds it will be very difficult for Government to carry on the work of administration and to maintain the public peace. Indeed, the recent repeated acquittals by the High Court of the accused in bomb cases have almost paralysed the Executive. But that does not, of course, imply that the High Court should punish innocent persons. We must say that Government are now in a difficult position, out of which only an exceptionally strong and able Governor can rescue them. If there were such a Governor something would have been done to improve the state of things which has been in existence for the last four years. The remedy for the mischief lies not in repressive legislation nor in the gagging of the Press, which would only aggravate it. If discontent and enmity towards the British be at the root of anarchism, one such judgment of the High Court as above referred to creates more discontent against the Executive and serves to spread anarchical ideas more widely than the writings or speeches of any one of us. The High Court's judgments are read by every man who knows English, and as they are thus warmly discussed by everybody the mischief they do spreads far and wide, whereas whatever we write or say remains limited to a few thousands of people. The High Court is a Government institution. Its Judges are lawyers and Civilians selected by Government. It is the laws made by Government which are administered by it, so the Executive cannot justly blame the High Court. One thing we must say before we conclude. The High Court's decisions are steadily bringing the police more and more into public contempt and curbing much of their power. If, on the one hand, picked police officers are killed by anarchists, and on the other cases sent up to the High Court by the police fall through in this way, police officers will not dare risk their lives in doing their duty and the people will lose all fear for the police; and as it is the police upon whom the continuance of the might and influence of Government depends, it is high time that that body was reformed and made perfect and blameless. Otherwise unrest and anarchism will never be stamped out.

PRABHINI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

17. Babu Nikhil Chandra Das, B.A., of the Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta, writes in the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March to complain that on the 16th idem he was caught and detained and his person searched by the police sitting in front of the Special Tribunal room in the High Court. This was done without any cause for suspicion being given by him. He was neither a political suspect nor an anarchist. The search seems to have been made quite whimsically without any ground. Government ought to see that innocent men are not harassed in this manner.

"This will do harm instead of good"—An unwarranted search.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

18. In spite of the gallant attempts to whitewash the conduct of the police made by their champion, the *Statesman*, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March takes exception to their searching the *gharries* of several respectable gentlemen. The paper blames the higher authorities of the police for ordering Punjabi sepoy to carry out this work, in spite of there being such a large number of ordinary policemen in Calcutta.

DARSAK,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

19. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 26th March, referring to the recent search of the *Bengalee* office, asks:—
The search of the *Bengalee* office. Is not even Surendra Nath above suspicion? It was most reprehensible and indiscreet of the police to have made this search. They should have tested the reliability of their informant satisfactorily before acting on his report. It is to be hoped that Lord Carmichael will take steps to prevent the future possibility of respectable men being thus humiliated.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes:—
"The Police and the Press." The offices of the *Bharat Patrika* and certain other journals at Benares have recently been searched by the police. The editors and proprietors of these papers have, it is needless to say, taken this sorely to heart and have asked to be informed of the reason of this unnecessary harassment and annoyance. They are not, however, likely to receive a satisfactory answer. As things have come to pass journalists should always be prepared to receive such visits from the police.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

21. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says:—
Indra Chand's case and Government. We cannot commend Government's action in connection with Indra Chand's case. This was altogether a novel case and Government ought to have granted pardon to the accused. But Government did not follow this course. Indra Chand has had, to endure much humiliation and heavy losses, but Government in its turn has had also to incur heavy expenditure. If it had pardoned the accused then things would not have ended like this.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

22. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th March, referring to the failure of the prosecution in the Hedua tank outrage case, asks, who is responsible for the trouble and anxiety caused to the persons whom the police arrested and detained in *hajat* for some days?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

23. In a paragraph noticing the coming retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March regrets that the recent bunglings made by the police should darken the closing days of his career so as to prevent him from retiring from service with a merry heart.

BANGALI
Mar. 29th, 1915.

24. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th March would not object to Mr. Gourlay being appointed Commissioner of Police for Calcutta since he is a capable and sympathetic officer, but it cannot advocate the reservation of this post for Civilians only, for they are not the only meritorious officers in the service of the State.

BANGALI,
Mar. 24th, 1915.

25. A correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th March writes as follows:—
"Oppression by *arakatis*." Gopal Singh is a Ghatwar by caste, and is an inhabitant of village Jeria Pataldi in the Hazaribagh district. Owing to failure of crops he came to Asansol with his wife and wandered about in search of employment in some neighbouring coal-mine when he fell into the hands of *arakatis*. It is rumoured that on the 4th *Falgun* last two *arakatis* and two upcountrymen enticed them away and brought them after 3 P.M. to a solitary room in some coal depôt in the locality of Kalipahari. Subsequently, when Gopal went out for a while to drink water, they concealed his wife in a room, where the two upcountrymen kept guard over her and struck and drove off Gopal whenever he approached the room. Thus beaten and robbed of his wife poor Gopal, who was a simple illiterate villager, roamed about weeping in that unknown place and at about 9 P.M. met an acquaintance in the Kalipahari station which was at some distance from the scene of the robbing of his wife. This man, who was employed as a *mistri* on the railway, gave

him-shelter for that night. The next morning Gopal is said to have done some work on the line, for he had not a single pice with him; but could not work long on account of his constant mental anxiety. At about 11 A.M., he is said to have come to know that two *arkatis* and two upcountrymen had bought tickets for five persons and started with his wife by the 14 down train at 10-15 A.M. Thereupon about noon he took the advice of some honest men, borrowed a rupee from the man who had given him shelter and wired to the head ticket collector at Lilloah, to the effect that some *arkatis* were taking his wife down by the 14 down train and should be arrested and handed over to the police. Subsequently, the Government Railway Police Inspector of Howrah wired to the Station Master of Kalipahari station to send Gopal down by the first available train, as the men had been arrested. Gopal had not a single pice with him, but a few respectable men of the place raised subscriptions amongst themselves and provided him with a third class ticket for Howrah at a cost of Re. 1-10-3, and with an additional sum of Re. 1-4-9 for his food. Thus provided, Gopal started for Howrah last night by the 10-15 o'clock train. The name of the woman is Krittika. If the police make proper enquiries many secrets will be revealed. It is to be greatly regretted that *arkatis* are still able to commit oppressions in broad daylight.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March writes that the action

BANGALI,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

"If God is determined to save a man, who can possibly kill him?"

of the High Court in saving a number of men convicted by the lower courts, whose guilt was all but clear in the eyes of the police, reminds it of the story of the *Kaviraj* who, one day seeing a

bridegroom passing in procession to the bride's house, forthwith declared that he would die in about three or four hours. Later, however, the bridegroom passed hale and hearty again in procession before the *Kaviraj's* house. The *Kaviraj* being surprised enquired into the reason for the man's survival and found that he had chewed some pieces of cane which had been steeped in the venom of a deadly snake. He decided, therefore, that it was this poison which had acted as a stimulant and saved the man's life.

The question now arises whether the new court of Special Commissioners which will replace the High Court will be equally efficacious in saving men's lives.

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th March is opposed to the idea of a City Civil Court for Calcutta. If

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

The proposed City Civil Court.

the High Court, says the paper, has come to be an eye-sore, do away with it altogether, but do not

encourage litigation by having another court.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th March anxiously

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

A tea garden assault case.

awaits the result of the case brought against Mr. Duncan, Assistant Manager of the Katal Tea

Garden, by Dr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, who is alleged to have been assaulted by the former for having failed to *salaam* him.

(d)—Education.

29. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 18th March writes that Anglo-

JYOTI,
Mar. 18th, 1915.

"The educational problem."

Indians often say that anarchism is the result of an ill-controlled system of secondary education in

Bengal. Well, there was no anarchism in the land when the schools and colleges in Bengal were even less controlled by Government and more ill-managed than now. Of course, anarchism is rife among some of our students, and apparently the anarchists constitute a large gang. The pity of it is that our leaders have not yet been able to suggest in co-operation with Government a remedy for this evil.

30. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

"The Bengali paper in the Matriculation Examination."

finds fault with the questions set in the Bengali paper in the last Matriculation Examination, in which the candidates are asked to convert a certain passage into the indirect form of speech—a thing which is quite

unknown in Bengali composition. The writer has never found any Bengali writer using the indirect form of speech, and sarcastically remarks that the eminent examiner will succeed in introducing it in the Bengali language.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

31. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March writes that there is to be a new examination in Logic at the Midnapur centre for the I. A. Examination, because on the appointed day a wrong set of question papers were sent there from the Calcutta University. Mistakes of this kind are of a deadly nature.

A University examination complaint.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

32. Referring to the above, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th March, asks who is to be held responsible for the inconvenience caused to the examinees by this bungling.

Ibid.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March suggests a revival of the old practice of holding the examinations of the Calcutta University in December instead of in March as now, for it is in March that Calcutta becomes a hot-bed of all sorts of epidemic.

Calcutta University Examinations.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

34. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes that the funds at the disposal of the promoters of the Calcutta University College of Science are not enough to provide that institution with a well-equipped laboratory. The paper had expected His Excellency Lord Hardinge to have announced some special grant to this institution at the recent Convocation of the Calcutta University, but far from doing so, His Excellency's speech on the occasion showed that he was ignorant even of the existence of the College. The Vice-Chancellor of the University ought to have informed Lord Hardinge of the want of funds above referred to, and the paper asks Government to help the College substantially.

"The Calcutta University College of Science."

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

35. A correspondent to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March takes exception to the large number of mistakes which, he says, found their way into the question papers of the recent Sanskrit Title Examination, and also alleges that in some centres the wrong question papers were sent causing no end of inconvenience to the examinees. The writer thinks it a pity that such a thing should occur under Dr. Sarvadhikari's management, and indirectly calls the officers responsible for it *salas*.

"The word with Sa."

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

36. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th March draws the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the prayer of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Burdwan *Sahitya Sammilan* to make arrangements for the attendance of members of the Bengal Education Service in the *Sammilan*. The Directors of Public Instructions in the Provinces of Assam and Bihar and Orissa have sanctioned a few days' leave to such subordinates of theirs as will attend the *Sammilan*.

"The Education Department and *Sahitya Sammilan*."

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 23rd, 1916

37. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd March is glad that Mr. Rayaningar's resolution for vernacular being made the medium of instruction in high schools came to nothing. If adopted it would have discouraged the spread of western education among us and thereby pleased Anglo-Indian merchants and others who want to see us devote ourselves wholly to agricultural pursuits. And again why did Sir Harcourt Butler during this debate say that Government had no wish to restrict the spread of western education? No member suggested any such thing and by going out of his way to make a statement like this, Sir Harcourt simply raised a suspicion in the public mind.

The vernacular as the medium of instruction in high schools.

PRAVAHINI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

38. The *Pravahini* (Calcutta) of the 29th March takes Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee to task for opposing the resolution moved in the Imperial Council by Mr. Rayaningar regarding the placing of middle education on a vernacular basis. It is quite impudent for Mr. Banerjee to protest against a view which is endorsed by eminent educationists like Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, etc. It goes without saying that Mr. Rayaningar's suggestion was meant to do a

Vernacular education.

real service to the cause of Indian education and Mr. Banerjee's opposition proves that he does not belong to the educated community.

39. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th March says:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITHA,
Mar. 24th 1915.

"The Hindu University Bill." We must for the present remain content with those privileges which Government has granted to us in regard to the management of the Hindu University. After working for some time we shall want more privileges. By that time it will be clear to Government whether the Hindus possess capabilities for managing a University. We feel confident that the Bill will be carried through. We hope that before he leaves India Lord Hardinge will lay the foundation of the University.

40. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th March writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

"The Hindu University." The Benares Hindu University is at last going to be an accomplished fact, for the necessary legislation will be passed in September next. We are to some extent opposed to the establishment of this University, because it wants to do what is impracticable. A really Hindu education can be had only in institutions of the type of the *tols* and *chatuspathis* of old, and not in a Hindu University modelled after the English ideal. Such an institution will neither be able to impart a truly Hindu education nor yet an English education properly so called. Besides, the term "Hindu" does not imply a special kind of religious faith, for the Hindu religion is composed of numerous sects and creeds. We fail to make out in what particular creed the Hindu University will educate its pupils. The two leading men on the University, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, have completely different creeds, for the former is a Tantrik eating animal food, while the latter is a strict vegetarian. Then there are Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh, Sir Gurudas Banarji, Sir Asutosh Mukharji and Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, and perhaps Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Pandit Sivanath Sastri will also join the managing committee of the University. The institution will thus be a curious hotch-potch. And that is why we are opposed to it.

But still it is better to have such a thing than nothing at all, for some day this Hindu University will be truly a Hindu body. The fact that the funds of the University, which have been raised by subscriptions from Hindus all over India, amount to fifty lakhs of rupees, shows that Hindus are now anxious to have their children educated on truly national lines and according to their own religious ideals. Lord Hardinge and his Government have realised this, and that is why they have consented to sanction the establishment of the Hindu University. To raise a fund of fifty lakhs of rupees in five years is a record achievement for Hindus, and will serve more than anything else to unite the Hindus all over the country. And this has been possible only because we live under British rule. So let every Hindu now support the University scheme, and reserve all discussion as to its mode of teaching for the day when it is really established.

The *Statesman* is opposed to the cardinal principles of the Hindu University because of its sectarian nature. Sir Harcourt Butler also shares this view. But if Government really means to observe a neutral attitude towards the religions of the people, why does it maintain the Christian church with the money obtained from Hindus and Musalmans? Does Government spend the same amount of money for the propagation of any other religion as it does for the spread of Christianity? We are not sorry for this, however, for as a Christian Government it is but natural that it should spend money for the welfare of the Christian faith. But it is just as proper that Government should show the same consideration to Hinduism and Islam. In the present case we do not want any money from Government, but its sanction to the formation of a University of our own, so that its graduates may be enabled to follow the different vocations by which Indians generally earn their livelihood. This consideration Government is bound to show to us, for we have always obeyed it most loyally.

We are in favour of denominational education, for such an education can, unlike the purely secular education of the West which is not suited to India, have a religious basis. Secular education has, as we all know, done to India more harm than good, for it has given rise to anarchism and sedition. Western education teaches a man to care only for money and thus makes him intensely

selfish, and it is a pity that our English rulers have not yet been able to realise its baneful influence on the Indian mind. We have never found any student of any Sanskrit *tol* or *chatuspathi* becoming an anarchist. The true Hindu will never be an assassin, for he is a God-fearing man. If you place the brandy of Europe in an Indian vessel it is sure to burst. We must say that it is the godless Western education which is responsible for all the present unrest and anarchism. Europe is now paying a heavy penalty for following this line of education, and we do not want it here in India.

Even if it cannot do anything else, the Hindu University will not at least breed a number of godless and selfish "Babus." Situated as it will be in the sacred city of Benares, it will be surrounded by a halo of sanctity which cannot but have a healthy influence on the minds of its pupils. It is being built by the endeavours of a Brahmin and is to be a thing purely our own. We therefore wish it all success in spite of what the *Statesman* may say.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

41. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March thinks that Bengal being "The Education Membership." the most advanced Province in India in the matter of education, a Bengal man ought to be appointed to the Education Membership which is going to be vacated by Sir Harcourt Butler. A man from another province, having no knowledge of the high standard of education obtaining in Bengal, would seek to introduce the standard of his province into every other province. This would injure the cause of education in a province like Bengal. If Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee is appointed in Sir Harcourt Butler's place, a new era of education will dawn on the country.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DARSAK,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

42. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes:—

Deaths from small-pox. The advent of spring has for some years past heralded the approach of severe epidemics such as cholera, small-pox and plague. These are in addition to the malaria epidemic which is always present. Other civilised countries have got rid of these diseases. Cannot our Government do likewise?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

43. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March refers to the Phthisis in India. recent inquiry being instituted by Government into the cause of the spread of phthisis in India.

It is undeniable that a weak physique makes a man more susceptible to this as to many other diseases, and this weakness of physique is becoming increasingly common among Indians owing to lack of good food. That is an economic problem which must be solved first. Poverty must be driven out of the land if phthisis is to be prevented from spreading among us.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

44. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes:—

A tank at Nawapara (Khulna). We hear that a good deal of bother has been raised over digging a certain tank at Nawapara in Khulna. The local people selected a site for the tank which was approved by the District Engineer, but the thing was vetoed by the District Magistrate. Is this then self-government? What value can self-government have if the mere whim of a Magistrate can prevail against the unanimous opinion of the local people? Indeed, such self-government is nothing but a mockery.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March has received numerous complaints of a very serious nature against Babu Midnapur Settlement. Pramatha Nath Biswas, a settlement kanungoo

attached to Circle J. The Kanungoo is alleged to have been harassing many respectable persons, and one of them, Babu Srimantalal Maji, has made a formal complaint against him. The paper hopes that the Collector of Midnapur, and Mr. Upendranath Banarji, who is in charge of the settlement operations in Circle J, will enquire into the matter.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

46. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March, referring to the allotment in the Imperial Budget for construction of railways, says:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

"Railroads."
The usefulness of railroads is not an unmixed blessing. In Bengal railroads have, by obstructing the natural drainage of the country, proved a very potent cause of malaria and other diseases which have their origin in water-logging and consequent dampness of the soil and the atmosphere. This view was expressed by Raja Digambar Mitra in the Burdwan Fever Commission and was held also by a man like Sir B. Leslie. Merchants may be blinded by their interest, but not so Government. Lord Curzon loudly proclaimed in the Byculla Club that the policy of Government was to safeguard the interest of the dumb millions of the country. How is this interest being safeguarded in the matter of railways? The extreme paucity of drainage culverts in the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been a subject for discussion even in Parliament. Unfortunately, subjects like this are not discussed in India on account of the worthlessness of Indian agitators who do not keep themselves informed of the condition of things in the country outside the capital city they live in. The manner in which railroads are constructed in this country is pre-eminently favourable to the propagation of malaria. The roads are constructed high with few culverts in them, and the earth for constructing these high roads is obtained from holes made in the ground along their two sides. These cavities become excellent culture grounds for malaria germs. Besides this, jungles growing along the two sides of railroads are not cleared. Sometimes beds of silted-up rivers are filled up with earth for laying railroads across them.

Again, in this country railways injure internal trade by carrying articles from distant seaports to principal towns for fares much less than local fares. Railways are not also very profitable concerns. A few years ago they were even losing concerns. Government thinks that the extension of railroads is the best thing that can be done for the people. The late Mr. Gokhale told Government plainly that this was a mistake. This year the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya also told the same thing to Government. Nevertheless, Government refused to deduct 50 lakhs from the heading "Railways" in the Budget and transfer the amount to "Education" and "Sanitation" as Mr. Dadabhoy proposed. This has given immense satisfaction to the Anglo-Indian community.

47. In continuation of the above article, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th March says:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

Ibid.
In reply to Mr. Dadabhoy's proposal Mr. Clark said that railroads were supremely useful in improving trade, facilitating communication and preventing famine. When we consider these points we see that railways do immense harm to the country by helping the exportation of raw materials and filling the country with products of foreign industries. As regards facilitating communication, a starving people hardly requires it before they have been first provided with means of livelihood. As regards the argument that railways prevent the occurrence of famines, it is only a repetition of the argument of the Famine Commission which said in 1901 that famines would be unknown in India if railroads were extended by 10,000 miles. More than ten thousand miles of new railways have been constructed since then. But famines are growing in intensity in spite of this. The idea of the Commission has thus been falsified by subsequent events. In fact, the extension of railroads has made famine chronic in the country by facilitating export of food-grains, so that years of good harvest do not cause an accumulation of food-grains in the country for use in years of bad harvest. Facility of export also leads cultivators to grow jute and other staples rather than food-grains.

48. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

"The Grand Trunk Canal Scheme."
We find that while nothing has so far been known to have been done to improve the Bhairab, the Jamuna, the Kobatak and other silted-up rivers in Bengal, Government are going to spend a huge sum of money over a new canal which will serve no

useful purpose so far as the Indian people are concerned, though it will no doubt facilitate the business of European tea-planters and merchants by shortening the water route between Calcutta and Assam. We do not quite agree with the *Statesman's* rosy views of the Grand Canal making another Rotterdam of Calcutta. What little improvement has already been made in Calcutta has proved too much for its unfortunate Indian inhabitants, and we are sure they can well do without any more of this luxury. The money which will be wasted on the canal can improve many silted-up rivers and thus save the lives of lakhs of people.

(h)—General.

FARIDPUR HITASHINI,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

49. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* (Faridpur) of the 23rd March says that

"The District Administration Committee's Report."

even if a district is, according to the recommendation of the District Administration Committee, divided into two or three parts, then also it will not be possible for the District Officer to mix with all the people within his jurisdiction. If the work of a district proves too heavy for a District Officer, the remedy lies not in dividing the district but in creating new subdivisions in it. Long ago the Decentralisation Commission also made this proposal. Besides this, the cost of dividing a district will be out of all proportion to any benefit which may be derived from the partition. Bengal is in need of many reforms in matters of sanitation and so forth. The money which will be spent in dividing a district will be much better spent in carrying out these reforms.

NAYAN,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

50. The *Nayan* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March writes:—

An Executive Council for the United Provinces.

Our Babu Sahibs are very sorry that the project of an Executive Council for the United Provinces has fallen through. Now what is the good of these hollow shams? They only afford an opportunity for our anglicised Babus to show themselves off and to increase their influence,—nothing more. Now these Babus often admit that the country is progressing, though they complain that they are not consulted on matters of State by Government. Now if the progress of the country continues even without their help, why should they lament their absence from the councils of Government? They may say that they ought to be allowed to learn the lessons of self-government. Well, there is no learning the lessons of self-government. If they are men of character, that is enough. Do they regard the representative system of government of the West a good one? By the mere possession of brute force, a State may make a great show for a time no doubt but where are Greece and Rome and Babylon now? Contrast with their fall our own country, which in spite of a thousand years of subjection still survives with her civilisation, her people, her religion and her manners and modes of life. In fact our Babus by their folly are losing their own national inheritance and aim at securing a share in foreign systems of government. Do they know what happiness is enjoyed by the masses of the population in Europe?

BANGALI,
Mar. 24th, 1915

51. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th March says that the principle

"Necessity knows no law—Executive Council for the United Provinces."

which Lord Macdonnell, Sir John Hewett and Lord Curzon laid down in opposing the proposal to create an Executive Council for the Government of the United Provinces is antagonistic to the hopes, aspirations, rights and interests of the Indians and so opposed to the principle inculcated by Lord Morley a few years ago when he was Secretary of State for India. It is a matter of great wonder and regret that a proposal supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Viceroy and his Council and the Secretary of State for India should have been opposed by Anglo-Indians like Lord Macdonnell who have fattened on India's salt. This is all the more regrettable at the present time when the Indians are offering their life-blood and all in the service of the English people. Lord Macdonnell said that the approval of the Viceroy's Council was an accident. Fine argument, indeed, for a man living at a distance of thousands of miles. His Lordship's other arguments also were of the same nature. He said that only a minority in the United Provinces was in favour of the

proposal. This is true in the sense that the wants and grievances of a country are always voiced by a minority. It is funny, indeed, to know that Lord Macdonnell has known the inmost working of the hearts of the people of the United Provinces from his home in distant England, chewing the cud of India's food.

Lord Macdonnell remarked that the general policy of Executive Councils has not yet been properly considered and no general policy has yet been fixed for them. There is no rule on earth to the effect that if anything done in India does not follow the settled policy and is not opposed by liberal statesmen like Sir John Meston, it must be supposed that that thing has not been properly considered. The finest argument which issued from Lord Macdonnell's mouth was his last argument. Here he said:—"All reasonable ambitions of the educated Indians had been adequately provided for at present and for a long time, and when the time came for a change it would be better to proceed by dividing the provinces and thus relieving over-burdened Lieutenant-Governors than by giving them Councils."

When did Lord Macdonnell get an authority from the educated Indians to speak out about them what even the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor on the spot did not know? Was it by telepathy that His Lordship knew that the Indians were satisfied with what they had got? Or has the mantle of Madame Blavatsky fallen on him?

In conclusion, the writer says that both the sanctioning of the proposal and the opposition offered to it by Lord Macdonnell and others are unwise at this time.

52. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd March complains of postal delays in various parts of Mymensingh district. In the case of Karimganj, for example, the mails from there are received at 2 P.M. at Kishorganj and are delayed there for a whole day, being despatched to Mymensingh the next day at 2-30 P.M. by a horse-drawn conveyance. Steps should be taken to get the mail from Karimganj conveyed to Mymensingh the same night. Measures should also be adopted to expedite the mails from various interior parts of the district on their journey to Dacca, Calcutta, etc.

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

53. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd March dwells on the growing prevalence of epidemic diseases in the country, specially malaria, and writes that experience proves that it is not an impracticable project to undertake a wholesale drainage of the country, such as will eradicate malaria. Recently Mr. Dadabhoy in the Supreme Council suggested that 50 lakhs should be deducted from the projected railway expenditure of 8 crores and spent on sanitary and educational improvement. The European commercial members in the Council of course, opposed it but the paper is astounded to find that officials also voted against the proposal.

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

54. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd March writes that the rejection of Rai Sitanath Rai's recent resolution in Council for State help for the encouragement of the sugar industry in India ought to open the eyes of those who rejoiced greatly at the expansion of the Councils. All hopes of State aid for the resuscitation of our industries are now gone.

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

55. Referring to the rejection of the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution in the Imperial Council about the Government aiding the development of Indian industries, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th March writes:—

NAYAK,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark has saved our countrymen from a grave sin. If our industries had been developed and we had become rich, we might have neglected our spiritual advancement. Hence Mr. Clark has opposed Raja Kushalpal Singh's proposal. India is a country producing raw materials and must remain so for ever, unless her sons are wicked enough to think of advancing her industries themselves. We thank the Hon'ble Mr. Clark for his concern for our spiritual welfare.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th March hopes that the profit which Government will make from the wheat business will be spent on some work of public utility. The paper, moreover, thanks Lord Hardinge for relaxing the free-trade policy of Government.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

NAYAK,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

57. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th March welcomes what it calls the novel methods by which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has decided to bring down the price of wheat. It will prevent merchants here from artificially raising the price of the commodity. It is a matter of great satisfaction that at last the authorities have thought it necessary to restrict the exportation of food-grains. The advice of the people of the country has been to some extent accepted. It is by no means desirable that the families of the Indians who are now shedding their life-blood abroad in the service of their King and Sovereign should suffer on account of the extreme dearness of their principal article of food.

BANGALI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

58. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th March warmly praises the Government scheme for the control of the export of wheat, and suggests that similar steps should be taken to control the export of rice from Bengal. The recent outbreak of serious crime in that province is due largely to distress caused by the prevailing high price of rice, and these crimes will not cease until rice and other food-stuffs become cheaper.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

59. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th March, in referring to the action of the Government of India in regard to the export of wheat from this country in view of the rise in the price of wheat, says:—Let us wish victory to the Government of India. It has brought new life to our lifeless frames by making arrangements for stopping the export of wheat. There is no doubt about this fact, that there was a necessity for making such an arrangement, looking from the political as well as the social standpoint; and by undertaking to do so the Government of India has shown great wisdom and far-sightedness.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

60. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March thinks it a pity that the Government of Bihar and Orissa, while practising strict economy in all their expenses and stopping many a work of public utility for want of funds, should spend money quite lavishly over their new capital and High Court.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

61. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March is glad to learn that Mr. Swift MacNeill and some other Members of Parliament are trying to abolish the practice in vogue in India of Government getting a person guilty of a capital offence retried and sentenced to death after he has been awarded a lesser punishment in a lower court.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th March thinks that in the Fisheries Report the authorities have wrongly made the caste system of the Hindus responsible for the want of expansion of the fishery business. The caste system is, on the contrary, quite suited to lead to an expansion of the business, because it has created a class of men who are by hereditary training fit for it. What is necessary now is that they should be taught the modern modes of fish-culture and that greater facilities should be provided for culturing fish and carrying them from place to place by rail or steamer. Mere distribution of reports of the Fisheries Department among educated men will produce no good. At one time it was proposed to carry fish from the Ganges to Calcutta by rail in tank-wagons. Why has not this scheme been given effect to? There are still many places in Bengal where fish are so abundant that people throw away large quantities of them. Arrangements should be made to carry fish from such places to Calcutta. The Fisheries Report calls Bengali fishermen uneducated and devoid of business instinct. But it is these fishermen who are carrying on the fishery business throughout Northern India and making large profits out of it. The Fishery Department ought to keep itself in touch with this business and carry on its investigations in the *khals*, *bhils*, and so forth in the country. European and American methods may not be quite applicable to Bengal. Hence they should be introduced into this country with necessary changes.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

63. Referring to the Assam Coolie Act, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says that if the Labour Board consists of tea-garden managers only, there is very little hope of the fate of coolies being bettered in any way. On the contrary, there

is a likelihood of its being made worse. The only bright point in the situation is that the President of the Board will be a high Government official.

64. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March refers to the recommendations of the Committee on Indian coolie labour abroad and hints that if those recommendations are accepted, the lot of the coolie will be less hard than now. But possibilities of oppression will still remain till the indentured labour system is utterly abolished.

Indians abroad.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

65. While fully supporting the claims of Mr. Churchill to the Viceroyalty of India to which, it is rumoured, he will be appointed after Lord Hardinge, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th March says in a critical time like the present an able statesman like Lord Hardinge should continue to be in charge of Indian affairs even after the usual term of five years is over.

"The next Viceroy."

NAYAK,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

66. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says that it is clear from Lord Hardinge's recent observations in the Imperial Council that he wishes to continue his Viceroyalty after his usual term is over, but that the higher powers will not let him do so. We doubt whether the European mercantile community and in fact the whole of the European community in Bengal would like His Excellency's term of office to be extended.

Extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

67. Referring to the recent meeting held in Delhi for the extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 30th March writes that no Bengali, not even Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, attended the meeting. It is perhaps desirable that His Excellency should remain in India until the war is over, but after that it will not be proper to keep a statesman of his sterling abilities in India. We have every respect for Lord Hardinge, but we cannot support the silly prayer made at the Delhi meeting that His Excellency's term of office should be extended. If the authorities in England want to know what our own views on the question are we will speak out.

Ibid.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 30th, 1915.

68. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th March takes the Indian Association to task for its protest against the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh to the India Council. Does the Association want, asks the paper, that the post should be a monopoly for Bengalis?

Sirdar Daljit Singh.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

69. The *Islam Ravi* (Tangail) of the 19th March publishes a letter from "Panchpir" reproaching it for not adequately supporting the official proposals for legalising the sale of occupancy rights. Unless this right is conceded ruin will confront the raiyats before long. Already acute scarcity is prevailing among them. Government should take prompt steps to help them.

Sale of occupancy rights.

ISLAM RAVI,
Mar. 19th, 1915.

70. Referring to the passing of the Assam Self-Government Bill, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd March says that self-government has proved almost a failure in Bengal. In Assam some of the non-official members of the Assam Legislative Council opposed the passing of the Bill but they were outvoted. Sir Archdale Earle said that their objections were based on groundless fears. The future will show which side was correct.

The Assam Self-Government Act.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

71. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd March, deprecating the new Defence of India Act, writes:—

The Defence of India Act.

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 23rd, 1915.

The scope of this law will include what are called "political dacoities." It is a mistake to call these crimes by this name. It gives the criminals a higher status than that of common criminals in the public eye. The law was passed as an emergency measure, without any previous public discussion. When the State is in danger, surely a law may be necessary, but Government should not have passed such a law to put down dacoits and other ordinary criminals. It is a question whether this is the

time to create a semi-military tribunal like that of the proposed Special Commissioners, which has created a general panic.

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1915.

72. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th March writes:—

"The Special Commissioners."

Two of the three Special Commissioners to be appointed under the new Defence of India Act are to be Civilians and this shows that in the opinion of Government, Civilians make the best judges. We do not know how men who pass their whole lives in controlling districts and who, when made judges, do merely nominal judicial work, can possibly turn out better judicial officers than men who pass their whole life in the legal profession. Of course, when the State is in danger, it goes without saying that Government can do anything it likes. It might have exercised this right which belongs to the executive, instead of uselessly constituting a court, thereby impairing the good repute of English courts generally. Of course, Civilians do occasionally make excellent judges, nevertheless administering justice is not their usual work, and so if the majority of a court is to consist of the Civilian class with the trained lawyer in a minority on it, the result must be that justice dealt out by such courts will be a farce. We do not want self-government or autonomy but we do want impartial justice dealt out by a ruler who loves his people. People might imagine that these Special Commissioners are created to replace jury trials. People might think that these new courts are being constituted because justice meted out by the Special Tribunals has not pleased some people. Yet a court is meant to do justice and not to please any set of people. If necessary the three Special Tribunal Judges might have gone out into the mufassil to hold trials locally. In any event if a trial is to be held, steps should be taken to see that impartial justice is done; it is not right that a mere farce of a trial should be held.

SANJIVANI
Mar. 26th, 1915.

73. We do not know, writes the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March,

"What is the need of the Defence of India Act?"

where in India such a state of anarchy exists as to justify the enactment of the new law—the Defence of India Act. Nevertheless, when Lord Hardinge has said that there has appeared such a state of anarchy in the country, we believe him.

There can be no doubt that the primary duty of Government is to check anarchy. But we are of opinion that the already existing laws were potent enough to do that. If the speedy trial of any case was required, it could be had by submitting the case to a Special Tribunal of the High Court which might finish the trial in three or four days. The appointment of Special Commissioners for the purpose seems perfectly unnecessary. People also have not much faith in trials by Commissioners. Besides this, while Commissioners under the new law will have the power to pass even death sentences, there will be no appeal against their decisions. Only the Viceroy and the Provincial Government will have the power to revise their decisions by seeing the notes taken by them of depositions of witnesses. Is justice possible under the circumstances?

The new law has given uncommon powers to civil and military officers. They will be able to keep anybody in confinement on suspicion. They will decide whether a man is an anarchist or not by depending only on the words of the police. The police, on its side, will know a man to be an anarchist by depending on the words of a spy. Is it right to confine a man on the words of a spy? The law has also been given retrospective effect. This is indeed terrible.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

74. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes:—

The Defence of the Realm Act.

We had never even dreamt that, at a time when a mighty wave of loyalty was passing from one end of India to the other and evoking the admiration of the whole world, and when the young men of this country were eager to lay down their lives on the battle-field in the service of their Emperor, Government should think it necessary to enact a piece of extraordinary repressive legislation for preserving the Empire against internal revolutions. We are also surprised at the nervous haste in which the measure has been passed through the Imperial Legislative Council, a haste for which we can find no justification whatsoever. Nor has the Viceroy taken the

public into confidence as to the circumstances which have made such a measure necessary. So far as we know, there have of late been some repeated cases of murder and dacoity in Bengal and the Punjab, but we had no idea that the existing laws of the land were not enough to repress such crimes, and though Government have not told us frankly that it is these crimes which are the chief or only cause for passing this law, we know that they are so indeed. The new law has vested the Executive with unbounded power, and the Viceroy has assured the public that there is sufficient justification for the measure. So we must accept that view.

There is one consolation, and that is that the law will be in force for only six months after the conclusion of the war in Europe. The great distance of the seat of the war from India has served to lessen the enormity of its evils in this country, and just at the present moment there is nothing like a panic in the public mind here. People are now quite confident as to the ultimate success of the British arms and no one seems to be anxious to know the news of the war. The tightness in the money-market is now almost over—an unmistakable proof of the confidence of the people in the might of the British Raj. Can we, in these circumstances, be inclined to believe that the hot-headed acts of a few misguided youths have forced Government to pass such a severe measure? Government say that the new law is on all fours with a similar law in England, but though India is not so near the seat of war nor, so vitally affected by the great struggle as England is, the Indian law is severer than its English prototype. Government have not explained the reason of this. Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are of opinion that the Act has been passed for safeguarding the Empire against German machinations, but we are afraid we cannot accept this explanation, though, of course, since the Act has been passed it is useless to discuss its merits and demerits any more. Nor would we have spoken so much about it but for the fact that it may cause much panic among the people again.

A perusal of the provisions of the Act will convince one of its rigorous nature. The English law is concerned only with the Army and the Navy, but the Indian law has a much wider range. Under the new law cases of anarchism will be tried by a Special Tribunal whose decisions are to be non-appealable. A certain non-official member of the Imperial Council suggested that this tribunal should not be entitled to pass capital sentences, but the suggestion has not been accepted. However, let us hope that it will never be necessary to apply the new law and that it will in due time be removed from the Statute Book.

75. The *Hitaradi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March has the following under the marginally noted heading:—

"The old one's observations."

The English have been ruling India for more than a century and a half, but so far they had not taken any steps for the protection of the Empire. But a law has at last been passed which will enable the Government to catch and punish thieves, dacoits and murderers and preserve the country's peace. So then old people like my humble self or young green-horns like you, Mr. Editor, will not have to be anxious for the safety of the country, for the new law will see to it without doubt. But there is one thing which troubles my mind sorely, and that is, the anxiety for the fate of the army and the magistracy. If the law just passed be really the prodigy that its makers would have us believe it to be, it will deprive the army and the magistracy of their vocations, and soldiers and magistrates will then perhaps be thrown out of employment, poor dears! Then, again, who, do you think, is going to be the gallant hero who will have the privilege of wielding this mighty weapon? It cannot be the police, for does not the *Englishman* say that the hands of the police are tied? And so indeed they are. I dare say you have on many an occasion seen the peons, muharrirs, peshkars and other officers of the law courts accepting small presents from litigants with hands outstretched. But have you ever found any policeman taking any presents from *gharrywallas* at the Howrah and Sealdah railway stations or from the hawkers in Harrison Road? Whatever other merits the new law may have, there is one which appeals to me more strongly than the rest. You have given glowing proofs of your loyalty to the English and are helping them with sepoys and money in the present war. This fact has aroused in the hearts of your rulers a deep feeling

HITAVADI
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of affection for you, and so they have raised you to a status equal to that of their own countrymen. For have they not given you a law similar to one they have in England? The new law is indeed a very excellent one, for it has made all decisions of the Special Tribunal trying anarchist cases unappealable and thus saved accused persons from much unnecessary expenditure. I should think that all decisions of all courts should be non-appealable, for if you appeal against the decision of a judicial officer you thereby insinuate that he is a fool. And that is an epithet which should never be applied to the judiciary. There is one thing in the new law which strikes a jarring note in the midst of all this melody, and that is, that persons sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal will be allowed to appeal to the Provincial Governors and the Viceroy for clemency. And why? If a man be found guilty and sentenced to death by no less than three eminent Judges, he ought to submit to the sentence and die. Why bother the Governors about it again? If the Judges can see their way to showing him any mercy they will no doubt do so, and the fact that they have not done so must be taken as conclusive evidence of there being nothing to entitle the accused to any mercy. Just get this thing about appeals to the Governors expunged from the Act and it will be a piece of legislation perfect in all details. The new law will be a blessing in more ways than one. It will assure the country of its peace, save accused persons from much unnecessary expense, make the people loyal and convinced of the inviolability of the judiciary, make thefts, dacoities and murders things of the past, and bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the land.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

76. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says:—

The Defence of India Act.

Indians have certainly been aggrieved at the strictness of the Defence of India Act, but there seems to be another cause of complaint for our wise contemporaries who are under the impression that Government has framed the new Act under pressure of the great outcry raised by Anglo-Indian contemporaries a few days prior to the passing of the Act. Government had already taken the initiative to frame the Act themselves, and not in response to the demands of the Anglo-Indian papers, who had, somehow or other, come to know of it. They, therefore, assumed the rôle of a mentor and commenced giving advice to Government. It is of course not fair that our Anglo-Indian contemporaries should get an opportunity to cause pain to the Indian newspapers by getting into the secrets of the Government. But Indian newspapers should not for a moment beguile themselves into the belief that Government administration is conducted according to the advice of Anglo-Indian newspapers. Such a belief certainly causes discontent, but it is not true, nor is it correct to grieve under such a belief.

PRABHAKI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

77. The *Pravahini* (Calcutta) of the 29th March has the following:—

The Defence of the Realm Act.

The Government of India are responsible to the British nation for the protection of the Indian Empire, and are bound to take whatever measures they consider necessary for the safety of the Empire in the present troublous times:—We should have nothing to say about that. We must always bear in mind the fact that we are a subjugated people and that whatever any politician may say, we must always remain what we are. We may claim many things from our rulers and carry on all sorts of political agitation in times of peace, but when a devastating war is going on we must obey our rulers implicitly. We do not, therefore, discuss the merits and demerits of the new law which we may have occasion to do if it is ever enforced in Bengal. The Act is a very dreadful piece of legislation no doubt, but those who will administer it are all able, experienced and cool-headed rulers who are anxious to protect the people and not incense them. The Empire belongs to the British nation, and it is British officials who are protecting it. We need, therefore, have nothing to fear from the new law however dreadful it may be.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

78. The Delhi Legislative Session is now over, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th March, and the

The Delhi Session.

Babu members of the Imperial Legislative Council have displayed their oratorical skill and received fitting replies from Government. The conquering heroes are now coming home after giving evidence of their patriotic spirit—a task which, thanks to the English, has become a very easy one.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

79. The war, writes the *Islam Ravi* (Tangail) of the 19th March has placed the Bengal cultivators in a terrible dilemma. Are they to grow jute or not? It is such a difficult problem that we have not yet been able to solve it satisfactorily. This much, however, is true that the cultivators cannot live without cultivating jute, for they want cash for their needs.

ISLAM RAVI,
Mar. 19th, 1915.

80. The *Islam Ravi* (Tangail) of the 19th March says that famine has assumed such terrible proportions within the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district that relief is absolutely necessary without delay. Large numbers of people are daily crowding the road from the Subdivisional Officer's residence to the criminal court building. But the young Civilian, Mr. Thorpe, is showing a total indifference to their sufferings. To representatives of the men he is saying:—"These people are looking plump and moving about quite freely. Where is the mark of famine among them? How are the people who wanted help three months ago still living? Let those who are in distress work on District Board roads, otherwise no help can be given to anybody." Such utterances have brought despair in the people's minds. Relief is urgently necessary in the shape of agricultural loans or in any other shape in villages Siturarchar, Benguniarchar, Khunnerchar, No. 6, Char and No. 7, Char under the Islampur thana, and Harindhara, Sahabdirchar and so forth under the Sherpur thana.

ISLAM RAVI,
Mar. 19th, 1915.

81. Munshi Muhammad Musa of Fazilpur, Baraset, writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March that a severe famine has broken out in the Baraset subdivision, and that the people, especially those of the poorer classes, are in great distress. To add to their miseries the local zamindars are realising their rents to the last pie. Thefts have become very frequent and the writer asks Government to take necessary action without delay.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

82. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes that a severe famine has broken out in the Chandpur subdivision and that the people are in great distress. The paper asks its readers to come to the help of these unfortunate men by subscribing to the relief fund opened by Babu Sarat Chandra De, Secretary, Chandpur Union.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

83. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 22nd March says:—

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 22nd, 1915.

From the beginning of March, which marks the commencement of the spring season, there has appeared a good deal of activity on the battle-field, replacing the comparative languor of the last few months. This confirms the statement made by the War Minister of England. Lord Kitchener had said that the war would commence in May. Though from the very commencement of the war no news of the victories of Austria and Germany have been received, yet nowadays continuous reports of Austrian and German defeats are being received. With the advance of summer the furnace of war is likely to blaze more hotly. But in spite of this it cannot be said that the war will come to an end during summer. This war cannot be compared with any of the wars, ancient or modern. This is not an ordinary war. This is not a war between kings but rather between peoples. Germany wants as a condition of peace the effacement of France. The Allied Powers of England, France and Russia want as a condition of peace the break up of Germany and the delimitation of her sphere of influence. During this week whatever reports have been received show that the forces of England, France and Belgium have made important advances. The British victory at Neuve Chapelle is important, so much so that it has elicited the admiration of the Allied forces. No report of any such victory has yet been published. Neuve Chapelle was captured by the Germans some

War of the ten armies.

four months ago. Neuve Chapelle is a very important strategic position. Similar advances are reported by the French and the Belgians. They hope to turn Germany out of France and Belgium in summer. The statesmen of England say that the Germans had had a few years' start in the matter of military preparations. During these eight months the Allies have gained in strength and are now able to score against the enemy. This seems to be borne out by the fact that as the war is being prolonged the Allies are gaining in strength, while the strength of the enemy is diminishing. At the commencement the tide of victory ran in favour of the Germans. Now it has turned, with the result that they are just able to hold their own. This turn in the tide has made the Allies certain of their future success. In the eastern theatre, also, things have not been quite favourable to the Germans. All the reports show that the Russians have scored a success over them. The Russians have entered Prussia and occupied the port of Nemel, but according to the latest telegrams the Russians have been turned out of that place. The greatest victory which the Russians have gained is that of Przemyśl, which has been admitted by the Germans, but they say that this victory will not change the aspect of the war. All the same, this Russian victory is considered to be a very important one, and calculated to influence the neutral Powers, especially Italy and Roumania, and make them rise against Austria.

The "blockade" of England by Germany has not assumed such dimensions as to cause anxiety to the English.

Expect Italy, no other neutral Powers have yet shown any desire to join in the war. They will probably join when one or the other set of Powers will have gained some admittedly decisive battles. For example America has come forward to help China against the agreement which Japan has demanded from China. It is probable that if Japan does not make concessions to China in her demands, there will be a good deal of estrangement between herself and America. Germany is trying to fling China against Japan and also fan the flame of war between Japan and America. Japan has declared that if Germany wins in Europe she will greatly prejudice Japan's interest. It has therefore been agreed that if the Allies show any weakness or tardiness, Japan will send a portion of her army, numbering about 400,000, to France. That is why an attempt is being made to involve Japan in a war with America and China, for in that case Japan will not be able to send her forces to Europe.

Passing on to Turkey, the paper says that it has been repeatedly writing that the conquest of the Dardanelles and Constantinople will end half the war. With this intention the French and the English have turned their attention to this quarter. At first they made great advances in the Dardanelles, but afterwards reports were published of the loss of three Dreadnaughts belonging to the English and the French. That the Dardanelles is a point of great importance is also indicated by the opinion of the statesmen of England who say that this loss is insignificant in view of the importance of the Dardanelles and Constantinople. They are also prepared for other heavy losses, and openly declare that if they are able to capture the Dardanelles and Constantinople, then their victory over the Germans is sure. The English and the French have made good their losses. They have sent fresh ships and say that no deficiency is being felt in their strength, but the bombardment of the Dardanelles has been suspended for a few days on account of the storm in the straits. The coasts of the Sea of Marmora will be attacked from the Dardanelles by the English and the French fleet and from the Black Sea by the Russian fleet. It is said that the three Powers have brought a large force, so that after the success of the fleet they may proceed to the subjugation of Constantinople. The statesmen of France and England say that, over and above other advantages, it may also force Turkey to desist from the contemplated attack on Egypt and Qafqar and concentrate her forces in Constantinople. The paper then repeats the statements which it made in the last week's issue dated the 15th March regarding the facilities which the opening of the Dardanelles will offer for the transport of Russian wheat for England and France and relieve them of their anxiety about food-supply. If the Dardanelles be not opened, it may cause some financial stress to Russia and also great trouble about the supply of

wheat to England and France. It will also prevent the advantage which the parties may gain by the transport of forces and munitions of war. The statesmen of the Allied countries are quite confident of their ability to subjugate the Dardanelles and Constantinople and are ready to bear any losses to bring the bombardment to a successful issue.

We also do not consider this to be an impossibility, but this is our belief, that it will not only be highly expensive but will also require time. It is, however, known what effect advances in this field of war will produce on the eastern and western theatres of war as well as upon Italy. There is also an apprehension that if the Powers devote all their attention to this side, their enemies may score against them. We look upon the expulsion of the Turks to be a difficult task and as one requiring a long time and not being fully advantageous to the Allies, England, France and Russia. The Turks after being driven out of Europe will concentrate all their forces in Asia Minor and Syria and will make an advance upon Egypt.

The English papers write that the loss of the English ships has been neutralised by the damage that has been done to the forts. The suspension of the bombardment of the Dardanelles may enable Turkey to lay mines again in the straits and repair the forts. This is confirmed by the reports that have been recently received about big guns being mounted in position and also about the repairs that are being done to the forts. No reports have been received from the Qaçar region or from the Black Sea, except that the Russian fleet has moved towards the Sea of Marmora. From Egypt and Suez also no news has been forthcoming. The only thing that has been said is this, that if the Turks want to attack Suez it will take them four days to reach that place, and that there has been an engagement with the Turks ending in their defeat.

The Balkan States have been busy collecting their forces and are ready to mobilise. They are still neutral because no tangible results have yet followed from the bombardment of the Dardanelles. The probability is that in the event of the success of the Allies in the bombardment of the Dardanelles and the coast of the Sea of Marmora and the capture of Constantinople, the Balkan States will not remain neutral. If the Allies take possession of Constantinople and hand it over to the Russians, whose intentions regarding this place are known in the East and the West, the Balkan States will not certainly allow themselves to be threatened by this great danger.

It is being said that England, France and Russia have offered the port of Azmir to Greece, provided she joins them. It will be a source of annoyance to the Balkan States if Greece agrees to it. But as Greece has not seen any advantage in this, and as she apprehends that the presence of Russia in Constantinople will constitute a menace to her possession of Azmir as well as the whole of the coast, she has kept neutral.

We do not think it probable that the Balkan States will be able to remain neutral up to the last. If Russia defeats Austria and Italy enters the Adriatic, the Balkan States will certainly be drawn into the conflict. It cannot be said whether all of them will join a single Power, but in all probability some will join Turkey and Austria, while others will join England, France and Russia. Under the circumstances many of the advantages desired by the Allies will not soon be gained. Success or defeat in all the centres of war will cast into the shade the results achieved in the western theatre of war alone. It is our belief that in considering the conquest of the Dardanelles as profitable to themselves, the administrators of England and France have either blundered or the persistent demands of Russia have forced them to make this mistake; because, after the decision of the war in the western theatre, the question of the Dardanelles and Constantinople would be automatically settled. Looking closely into the question of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, it is plain that it would be prejudicial to the entire European interest. England and France have to-day agreed to the proposal to keep the Russians hotly engaged in the war.

Lately certain reports about peace proposals between Germany and Russia have come under notice. The whole aspect of the war will certainly change if Russia signs a peace treaty with Germany individually. The speeches of Sir Edward Grey that have been lately received show that from the very start England was most unwilling to join in the war. She has participated in the

war to uphold the glory of the nation and ensure the freedom of the peoples of Europe.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

84. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March thinks that if Italy joins the Allies, the war will probably soon end.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

85. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March writes that with the fall of Przemyśl goes all hopes of Austria's success. Russia may now be expected to occupy Zernovitch before long and the whole of Galicia will probably soon be occupied by her.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

86. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March writes:—
"Tabriz news." Nothing has been heard about Tabriz for quite a long time and no one knows whether the town has passed into Russia's hands or still continues to belong to Turkey. Our contemporary of the *Zemindar* learns from the Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* that the Turkish army is advancing towards Azarbaijan and that they have gained a signal victory over Russia by taking Tabriz and Saloman (?), but in the absence of any confirmation by the Press Bureau we cannot say whether the news is true.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

87. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March has the following:—
"South-west Persia." Fighting is in progress between the British and Turkish forces in Irak-i-Arab on the southwestern frontier of Persia just as it is, or was some time ago, going on between Russia and Turkey. The Viceroy's cables, dated the 7th March, give an account of severe fighting between the British forces and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated. The *Hablul Matin* of the 23rd February also hinted that a battle was in progress on the Turko-Persian frontier, and we now find that the *Hablul Matin's* information was correct.

DARSAK,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

88. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 26th March is confident that nobody will object to England's recent measures of blockading Germany and cutting her off from all intercourse with the outer world, since such a step will soon end the war, and that is a consummation desired by all.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

89. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March publishes illustrations of the cruisers *Irresistible* and *Inflexible* which have recently been sunk in the Dardanelles and gives a description of their equipments as well as of the sums they cost in building. The paper will publish the illustration of another sunken cruiser next week.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 27th, 1915.

90. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th March writes:—
"The end of the war." Publicists are discussing what will be the state of Europe when this great war ends. There is no telling how many people are discussing this topic from how many different standpoints. The war has not yet ended, Germany has not yet been beaten back into her own territories and the Austrians are still on the field making execution among their enemies. So it is not possible now to imagine what the future map of Europe will be like. Of course the facts that there are six Powers allied against Germany, that her enemies have succeeded in cutting her off from the outer world and that her old ally, Italy, apparently intends fighting against her, all seem to suggest that her defeat is inevitable. But it is never right to forecast the future in this way. Germany may ultimately be defeated, but it is not possible now to say what will be the extent of her defeat. Who can tell what steps the Germans will take to defend their own homeland when, abandoning Belgium and France, they fall back on their own territories, and what destruction of life they will cause? It is undeniable that the Germans are pioneers in the case of the majority of the destructive devices being employed in this war. So it is sheer lunacy to think that they have not made immense preparations for the defence of their own country. Most people, therefore, apprehend that when the Allies enter Germany, there will be a terrible destruction of life among their soldiers. Germany, in anticipation of a shortage of food in the future, has asked even the hide-dealers to conserve carefully the bits of flesh found occasionally clinging to hides and skins; with such foresight it is only to be expected that she has decided what to do when her homeland is invaded by the Allies. This war has shown that the Germans are absolutely unequalled in matters military. A strong Power

like Russia in spite of repeated attacks on Eastern Prussia has failed. Russia now understands that it is not so easy for her to conquer Eastern Prussia as it is to conquer Galicia from Austria. It is true that Germany has lost immense numbers of soldiers in the eastern theatre of war, but so, too, has Russia. Russia could mobilise millions of troops in an instant and yet she is being repeatedly defeated by Germany. This suggests that Germany's strength is not yet seriously impaired. Such being her condition, when she finds herself invaded by all the Allies, she is sure to do her worst to spite them and it cannot be possible now to imagine what loss of life will ensue among the Allies in consequence. So it appears that it is not seemly now to make forecasts about the future. It is true that Germany has taken to devilish courses of conduct, but history does not show that no such nation has secured victory. All that can be said is that unrighteous, devilish courses of conduct never are victorious in the long run. So we can hope that Germany will be ultimately defeated.

Even when she is completely vanquished, no European nation will be able to keep her in a state of subjection. The utmost they can do is to break up the Empire. But it is difficult to say how long they will be able to keep these fragmentary States apart and nullify the attempts towards unity which they are sure to make.

Although any political forecast of the future is thus impossible now, ample signs are in evidence that there will be considerable social changes. Adult males will be scarce in all the European countries, mostly in Germany and to a lesser extent in France and England. If the war goes on for some time, polygamy will become necessary to prevent the nations from becoming extinct. Labourers too are becoming few and women will henceforth have to do the work now done by males. These social changes are bound to ensue when the war ends.

91. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th March thinks that when Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps. galis have, through the kind efforts of Lord Carmichael, got the privilege of going to the front as ambulance men, they will surely get the privilege of becoming real fighting volunteers also.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

92. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March takes exception to the view expressed by many Anglo-Indian papers that India is not helping England in the war as much as the Colonies are. India is a poor country and so her contribution to the war is all the more to be prized, however, humble it may be. The Colonies have not to send to England thirty crores of rupees annually as "Home charges," but still what India has done for the Empire in men and money compares favourably with what the Colonies have done.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

93. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 30th March highly appreciates the remarks passed by Sir William Meyer on the services which India has rendered in the war.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Mar. 30th, 1915.

94. The *Islam Ravi* (Tangail) of the 19th March regrets that even the *Bangali* newspaper, which is edited by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, is filled with nothing but advertisements decent and indecent, trash notes about Germany and a few words about Calcutta and the editor himself. The country is nowhere in the paper. The sufferings of villagers find no echo in it. Let any one who really desires to serve the country turn his eyes towards the village and see how distress is working havoc among the people.

ISLAM RAVI,
Mar. 19th, 1915.

95. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd March speaks of the enthusiastic loyalty of the Indians, and says that the war in Europe has breathed into the heart of the smallest child the spirit of loyalty for the British rule in India. The point mentioned below bears ample testimony to this. From September 1914 to February 1915 more than 40,000 men have been recruited.

RESALAT,
Mar. 22nd, 1915.

Referring to the blessings of British rule, the paper remarks:—
Is it a small blessing that we are alive; that we eat; that we enjoy life and we pray. We have got all sorts of facilities under British rule. They have built railways which enable us to travel with comfort from one end of the

country to the other. There are stations on the railway lines, where there are refreshment rooms where big men dine. The point is that there are facilities for travelling under this Government which we never enjoyed before. Prisons have been established. Laws have been enacted. There is order and peace in the country which does not necessitate the use of arms. We have, therefore, thrown weapons out of our houses. Government has opened thousands of factories where thousands of people earn their living. If this Government had not been here, who would have held these agricultural shows? Such blessings were unknown under other rulers. Under other rulers education was not universal. That is not the case even now, but the door of education is open to all. When the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale presented his Compulsory Education Bill, Government did not raise any objections, but left it entirely to our voluntary will and pleasure. The Musalmans opposed it. But our Government said, "We are agreeable to everything. You may do what you please." If there had been some other King he would not have allowed this freedom. He would have given a *Nadir Shahi* (absolute) order prohibiting all this. The greatest blessing of this Government is that all sorts of news are published in the newspapers, which one may read with pleasure in his own home. Every one can publish his views in the newspapers. Under the rule of other Kings this would have been an impossibility. Any one daring to publish such news would have been hanged. Nowadays only a security is demanded. The freedom for giving expression to one's opinion is unbounded. The Hindus demand self-government with passion and warmth and the Musalmans pray for suitable government. One ought to sacrifice himself for this Government which, without looking to its own advantages, is busying itself for the good of others. Could other Kings have done the same? If any one had demanded self-government and suitable government in any other country he would have been called a rebel. What other punishments would have followed is well known. In short, everything is more comfortable and feasible nowadays.

SRIRAMPUR,
Mar. 25th, 1915.

96. The *Srirampur* (Srirampur) of the 25th March describes how Bengal, which was at one time the seat of health, plenty and contentment, is now the home of malaria, distress and constant suffering. With the progress of European civilisation among the Bengalis, poverty is increasing among them. A habit of luxury has taken the place of a contented life of simplicity. People of all castes are giving up their hereditary avocations and crowding in the town for earning money by service and living in luxury. They stint their food for saving money in order to provide themselves with articles of luxury, and being thus ill-fed and half-fed, lose their health and fall easy preys to disease. The misery and distress of the Bengalis will end on the day they abandon service and take up their hereditary professions.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

97. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March gives an account of the recent mass prayer held by *Hedjaz* pilgrims on the Arfat, a shrine near Mecca, and says that such prayers serve to unite the followers of Muhammad all over the world. Musalmans have in these prayer meetings a splendid opportunity for the exchange of ideas and feelings, and the paper hopes that every encouragement should be given to them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

98. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th March has the following, in an article under the marginally-noted heading:—

"It is difficult to know you."—
Defence of India Act justified.

Our "Babus" are patriots by necessity. Be they municipal Commissioners or Members of Legislative Councils, very few of them care for the welfare of their country and their countrymen. All that they are anxious for is to show off their own intelligence and power of oratory to high officials. The Defence of India Act was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council a few days ago, but the "Babu" Members of Council performed their duty by letting off some of their oratorical fire-works. If they had any sense of their responsibility Lord Hardinge would not have had to enact such a piece of repressive legislation for maintaining the country's peace eight months after the commencement of

the great war in Europe. It is only because thefts, dacoities and assassinations are rapidly increasing that Government have been compelled to take this measure, though our "Babus" would have the world believe that these crimes are not anarchical but economic in their origin. According to these good folk the fact that educated *bhadralok* young men, who are without any employment, form bands of dacoits, commit motor-car robberies after the latest Western methods, relieve defenceless persons of their money by threatening to shoot them, and murder police officers, is not the sign of anarchism, but only the means of earning money by dacoities in the absence of anything else. Even supposing that these crimes are economic in origin, can it be denied that such a way of earning a livelihood is unlawful and a menace to public peace? What wonder then that those who are responsible for the preservation of this peace should devise some means of doing their duty. An able and kind-hearted Viceroy like Lord Hardinge would never have passed such a repressive law without sufficient reason. The "Babus" shouted their loudest to decry the measure but could not do anything. They know everything but lack the capacity for doing any real work. Government cannot help adopting means by which the country's peace may be assured; and if the means be very severe our "Babus" have no right to complain. It would be interesting to know what they would say if some of these *bhadralok* dacoits were to visit their houses or kill them with bombs and revolvers. They condemn anarchism, but as soon as Government take any strong measures for rooting out the mischief, their papers, such as the *Bengalee* and the *Patrika* protest against it vehemently and meetings are held in which the British administration of India is helped up to contempt. Indeed, these "Babu" are an enigma. They parade their loyalty when asking for the rights and privileges of free British citizens; and at the same time they never miss an opportunity to decry their rulers. It is a pity that the English have not yet been able to know them for what they are.

99. Mr. Siraji, says the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th March, has written to us that certain mischievous persons

"A contradiction."

have spread a false rumour that Government have prohibited that gentleman from being invited to any function. These persons are professional orators and are circulating this base rumour because their self-interest has been affected by Mr. Siraji's doings; and it is these evil-minded persons who once conspired to send him to jail for two years. Needless to say that Government have never issued such an order.

100. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes that the *swadeshi*

The *swadeshi* Babu.

Babu in these days has fallen upon evil times, and is hounded by the police. But his recent services on the occasion of the Langalband bathing festival have earned for him the heartfelt good wishes of the masses. Let him, therefore, take heart and continue faithfully to serve his country. If he befriends the poor, Government will surely befriend him and bring him out safe from all trials and tribulations.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 3rd April 1915.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 26th, 1915.

BANGALI,
Mar. 29th, 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 13 of 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 3rd April 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending 24th April 1915

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I. FOREIGN POLICY

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

III. LEGISLATION

IV. NATIVE STATES

V. PROSPECTS OF THE PEOPLE
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	...	Daily	Matil Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Ditto	...	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended.)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
7	"Collegian"	Ditto	...	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	...	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	...	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
11	"East" (N.)	Dacca	...	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61	200
12	"Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	...	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45	4,500
14	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	...	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya	2,000
15	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	...	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Matil Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	400
18	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Pratab Ch Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
21	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	...	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	...	Monthly	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	...	Weekly	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation.
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Uperdra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
30	"Rels and Rayxet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

252. Sir Edward Grey's speech on the origin and issue of the war, writes the *Bengalee*, contains really nothing that he had not already said in his historic statement before Parliament in August last year, on the eve of

World-peace and European-peace.

BENGALÉE.
36th Mar. 1916.

Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany. He says here really nothing that had not been said and repeated a hundred times from every platform in the United Kingdom, by his colleagues in the Cabinet as well as by other prominent British statesmen and politicians during the last eight months. The Foreign Minister's appeal seems, therefore, to be a reply to those of his countrymen and compatriots who have already commenced to talk of peace, and even suggest and discuss the terms upon which it should be made. It is only natural that people should feel a little tired of this murderous business. The enormous sacrifices that it involves both in men and money, must cool the military zeal and patriotic ardour of any nation. Sober people have, therefore, commenced to talk of the terms of peace. Economic problems and conflicts that had been put out of sight in the first flush of patriotic indignation, have begun to show signs of once more coming to the surface. And Sir Edward Grey's speech seems to the journal to be directed against these enfeebling influences. His appeal, coming from one who is not given to indulge in perfervid oratory, indicates the inwardness of this utterance. But while recognising both the need and the justice of this appeal, one fails to discover any appreciation, even in Sir Edward Grey's measured pronouncement, of the larger world-reference of this great and murderous European war. His vision, like that of almost every other European politician, with the exception, of those German imperialists who have actually brought about this war, is confined within the limits of the European continent. But as long as European statesmanship, whether British or French, cannot take a broader and universal view of the modern world-history and world-politics, there never will be any lasting peace among the nations, not even among the nations of Europe. Indeed, Sir Edward Grey while truly placing the responsibility of this war, seems either to ignore or perhaps to be even ignorant of the real objective of German militancy. Germany now knows that she cannot secure the over-lordship of either France or Britain. She has violated the freedom of Belgium, and has treated her own plighted words with scant honour, but it is inconceivable that she ever thought of annexing Belgium. Whatever may be the terms of the peace, the annexation of Belgium by Germany will never be included therein. Nor can Germany appropriate one inch of French or British territory, even if the impossible should happen, and she comes out victorious in this war. This war is not likely to alter the political geography of Europe very materially. All the possible changes will be confined to Alsace-Lorraine on the Franco-German border, Trieste and the other Italian provinces on the Austro-Italian border. Bosnia and Herzegovina being Slav provinces, may have to be given to Servia, while there may be some changes in the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire. But even the success of Germany will not enable her to appropriate any of the existing free principalities on the European Continent. In fact her objective was neither France nor Great Britain, much less Belgium. She knows the value of buffer States; and is not likely to take her frontiers to the English Channel, which will compel her to make much greater naval and military preparations for her own safety, than she can afford now or even after the close of a war of exhaustion such as the present one. The objective of German policy is the establishment of a powerful and extensive Empire outside Europe, such as has made Great Britain so great and invincible and wealthy. And she dreams, the paper thinks, of an African if not an Asiatic Empire. And if she is to be defeated in her ultimate end, the principle and policy for which Sir Edward Grey says they are fighting Germany, will have to be extended beyond Europe, to Asia and Africa also. The nations, not only of Europe, but of Asia and Africa too, "should be free to live independent lives, working out their own forms of government, and their own national development, whether great or small States, in full liberty." This must be the real issue for which Germany must

be fought, if there is to be no recurrence of wars like the one that is raging in the Continent of Europe just now. Freedom of national life and development is the only principle that can solve the problem of world-peace. And European peace is absolutely out of the question, as this world-peace has not been assured.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

TELEGRAPH,
27th Mar. 1915.

253. Reviewing a copy of the Regulations for admission to the Indian Police Force by competitive examination in England, in June 1915, the *Telegraph* remarks that it does not know whether as a result of the unique circumstances created by the war, the oral or laboratory tests of the examination will not be held this year, though this will not affect the full number of marks assigned to each subject. The paper does not approve of the regulations. When it considers that the selected candidates are to come out as Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 300 and to rise to a salary of Rs. 2,500, the curriculum does not appear to it to be suitable. Moreover, it fails to find how a smattering of German or French or Latin is likely to help a police officer in India. Then, again, it is European History which the candidates must know, and not anything of India. Is it because they will have to deal with India and Indians all their lives? After this the journal does not wonder that the Indian police is so unsuccessful. The fault does not lie with the men but with the system. Ordinary common sense demands that the officers of the one department of the State which comes hourly in contact with Indians should know the customs, habits, instincts, languages and traditions of the latter. The best arrangement would possibly be to man the service with eligible children of the soil; but if this does not commend itself to the notice or attention of the rulers, they might at least be expected to see that the men who are appointed know something of the people among whom they would have to work and possess sufficient education to promise their success in the service. The journal is sorry that the Regulations are not more carefully drawn up; and it begs the authorities and the Civil Service Commissioners to consider the suggestions made by them.

(h)—General.

BENGALUR,
26th Mar. 1915.

254. Remarking on the rejection of Mr. Malaviya's resolution for assigning 12 lakhs of rupees in aid of local indigenous industries, the *Bengalee* says that it has caused profound disappointment in the country. The present tide in industrial affairs will not come again. It is extremely unfortunate that under the circumstances the Government could not see their way to postpone at least the construction of new railway lines to devote even a portion of the money thus released to the industrial development of Bengal. The *Pioneer* says in effect that this lukewarmness on the part of the Supreme Government should not be reflected in the Provincial administrations who may give considerable assistance to indigenous industries. But it is idle to expect that the Provincial Governments will not be guided by the Government of India in this matter. Already the question has been slighted in several Provincial Councils, resolutions on the line of the one moved by Mr. Malaviya in the Imperial Council having met with the same fate as his. Of course, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors have expressed their hearty sympathy with the object of these resolutions. If industries according to the *Pioneer* cannot be expanded by a stroke of the pen they can no more be expanded by lip-sympathy. State assistance, is what is essentially necessary to give them a fair start. The people must not shirk their duties and responsibilities in this matter. But how, asks the paper, can any initiative be expected from them when the Government cannot give them the assurance that at least a reasonable attempt will be made to keep out German and Austrian exports after

the war is over? It appears from a statement made by Mr. Clark that Government is not enthusiastic in the matter as it was uncertain as to how long the present favourable conditions would continue. This can only mean that the Government will not take any steps to exclude these exports after the war is over. Have not the Government, asks the paper, a greater interest in the development of the resources of India than in that of countries whom they are now fighting? It was high time that both the Imperial and Provincial Governments abandoned their usual apathy in a matter over which even the Anglo-Indian Press feel that they should no longer sleep. Thus the official reply of want of money with which, the *Pioneer* apprehends, the Governments will meet the supplicants for doles in aid of industries, will not convince the public that they are at all serious in the matter.

255. The days of one-man rule in India, writes the *Bengalee*, are gone.

One-man Government in India.

It may take time to eliminate it altogether; but its doom has been pronounced by the Head of the Government of India. What has been written can never be unwritten. The country will cling to the declaration and insist upon its redemption, and that not only in the highest concerns of Government, but in the smaller matters of district administration—in those every-day concerns which affect the daily lives of the people. If it is good for the Viceroy, the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor to have their Executive Councils, it is equally good for the District Officer to have his Advisory Board, to guide him with their local experience and to ensure the continuity of the policy of the administration. A principle once accepted must be accepted in all its legitimate developments. Whatever limitations are imposed must be temporary and artificial. The majestic march of a great principle towards its legitimate realization is irresistible. The principle so emphatically laid down by His Excellency goes beyond the immediate purpose in respect of which it was invoked, and means that Government by discussion is to be substituted for Government by discretion. This may be gall and wormwood to fossilized bureaucrats of the old type, but it is the new gospel of Indian administration proclaimed by the highest Indian authority. His Excellency's pronouncement upon the rejection of the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces is in point of courageous statesmanship on a par with his pronouncement on the South African policy or his decision in the Cawnpur case. It is to be remembered that he himself is a peer of the realm and a member of the House of Lords; and he unhesitatingly condemned their conduct, and told the erring peers that they "hardly realize the rate of progress made in India during the last few years." Lord McDonnell left India about 15 or 20 years ago, Lord Curzon about ten years ago and Lord Sydenham, another opponent of the measure, knows nothing about the United Provinces or their people. The journal remarks that the reactionary peers must change their angle of vision in relation to Indian affairs; or they will do incalculable mischief to the Empire. If India is ever lost to England, which alike in the interests of India and England God forbid, it will be on the floor of the House of Lords. The only redeeming feature of the whole situation is that Lord Hardinge regards the rejection of the proposal as only a temporary set-back and even urges a modification of the law.

BENGALUR,
28th Mar. 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

256. Adverting to the proceedings of the appeal preferred by the

The *Comrade* appeal case.

keeper of the *Comrade* Press before a Special Bench of the Lahore Chief Court, against the Government order of forfeiture of security as well as forfeiture of all copies of the *Comrade*, dated September 16th, 1914, containing the article headed "Choice of the Turks," the *Mussalman*, while not wishing to say anything against the merits of the case, deplores the political sermons that were read from the Judicial Bench, when the appeal was being heard. In the opinion of the journal it has scarcely come across since the inauguration of British rule in this country, such a Bench as was formed by Sir Alfred Kensington,

MUSSULMAN,
26th Mar. 1915

Sir Donald Johnstone and Justice Rattigan of the Punjab Chief Court. This Bench has given it an inkling of the prejudice of which even the highest tribunals in the land are occasionally capable. The counsel for the Crown showed an amount of zeal which, the paper thinks, was much beyond what was necessary. Mr. Mohamed Ali, the editor of the *Comrade*, was not on his trial. The counsel had to show that the article in question written by him came within the purview of the Press Act, but he went out of his way and is reported to have remarked that Mr. Mohamed Ali was really at heart a rebel. The journal knows that remarks made by lawyers on occasions like this are privileged, but it is not sure that the counsel in this case did not exceed his right and is not legally liable for bringing forward such a gross charge. The paper cannot congratulate Mr. Mohamed Ali on the choice of his own counsel. Mr. Beechy, his counsel, was reported to have asked the Court to bear in mind that in arguing the case he was not expressing his own views but those of his client, and that personally he differed from his client. This seemed a novel way of arguing a case. It is not quite proper for a lawyer to accept a brief if he thinks that he cannot conscientiously support his client's case. Mr. Mohamed Ali's case did, however, place three things before the public, viz., a unique bench, a unique advocacy for the Crown, and a unique position of the counsel for the appellant.

MUSALMAN.
26th Mar. 1915.

257. Speaking of the Defence of India Bill, the *Mussalman* remarks that a more drastic measure has never been placed on the Indian Statute Book. True it is that the

A Drastic Law.

circumstances under which it has been enacted are exceptional, but the paper is strongly of opinion that the Government of India has travelled beyond the limits up to which it could go with the approval of the people who are more affected than the Government. The Executive has taken immense powers and no one knows how they will be exercised. Nobody has of course to say anything against punishment of the guilty, but what is apprehended is that there will be occasions when the overzealous Executive officials will not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. The law is much more than a war measure and some of its provisions cannot be found in the English Act on which it is said to be based. The creation of any alarm or promotion of any feeling of enmity between different classes is no doubt bad, but to make such an offence punishable under a law so drastic and repressive is in itself alarming. Most of the heinous offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code can be taken cognisance of under this new law, and men prosecuted for such offences, who could be tried by the existing courts, may in many cases be tried by the tribunal of three Commissioners, as provided in the law, two of whom will be raw and inexperienced Judges. Sir Reginald Craddock said that there was no intention of superseding the ordinary criminal courts in the case of ordinary crimes. But as Government often sees through the spectacles of the police, specially in matters in which criminal offences are concerned, there is no guarantee that cases of ordinary crimes will not be taken before the tribunal of Commissioners. While introducing the Bill, Sir Reginald Craddock said that peaceful and law-abiding citizens need feel no alarm at the measure. The journal, however, is of opinion that it is they who are to fear most. It matters little whether a guilty person be punished by an ordinary court or a tribunal of Commissioners. The Commissioners appointed under the Act will be bound by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (1898), but the provisions of that Code, "so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act, shall not apply to the proceedings of the Commissioners." So there may be occasions when the tribunal of Commissioners and the defence may hold altogether different opinions as to whether a certain provision of the Code which the Commissioners would violate should be violated or not, and knowing as we do that Criminal Courts in this country presided over by raw Magistrates and Judges often do violate law and procedure, such violation of procedure would not be uncommon on the part of the Commissioners appointed under the Act, and while in the former case there is remedy on appeal, in the latter there is none. All the non-official members, though they supported the Bill, were not at all enthusiastic over it. They rather gave their qualified support and most of them entertained the hope that Government would be

pleased to apply the Act with due care and caution. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji observed that it was not legislation but greater efficiency in the police that was needed. It was, he said, the helplessness of the community who were defenceless and unarmed and the immunity of the offenders that encourage them in their misdeeds. A relaxation at any rate, if not the repeal of the Arms Act, would have improved the situation. A series of repressive laws were passed during Lord Minto's régime. The results show that they have all been ineffectual. The present law, the journal fears, may be similarly ineffectual. It may punish or harass the innocent and create terror among the law-abiding people, but the guilty will go unpunished so long as the police continue to be inefficient; and the cases of Nirmal Kanta Ray and Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta are vivid instances in point. During the continuance of the war, if a drastic law was necessary, a law exactly on the lines of the English Act would have been sufficient, and it is a pity that Government has gone much beyond what the exigencies of the times require.

258. Speaking of the exception taken by the Indian Association to the Public Safety Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says

The New Thunderbolt—IV.

that it is a pity that not a single Indian member of the Supreme Council opposed the principle of this measure which has created such widespread alarm in the country. The so-called representative members in the Council only represented themselves and not the people when they gave their willing or reluctant vote to the measure. The paper does not know why they are in the Council, if not to interpret the views of the country to the Government on public questions without fear, both in the interests of the ruled and the rulers. It is to be deplored, that when passing this legislation, the rulers did not keep before them the history of repressive legislations passed in this country during the last seven or eight years, which display the failure of such measures to cope with the evils against which they were directed. The result is that while innocent and peace-loving citizens have been put to needless trouble, anxiety and harassment and the public generally thoroughly demoralised and filled with consternation, the real culprits have been continuing in their wicked career unchecked. Indeed, if experience has proved anything, it is this that, though limited in number, these law-breakers are fanatics of the wildest type, who have as little regard for their own lives as for those of others, and who are, therefore, the least likely to be cowed down by repressive legislation. But hitherto there was at least this consolation, that, if the unchecked and irresponsible activities of the police and the Criminal Investigation Department oftentimes constituted an evil, there was the corrective jurisdiction of the High Court as its antidote. These superior courts demand evidence according to the dictates of justice, equity and good conscience, and not those of the prosecution. And this acted as a sort of check on their bringing any and every case before the courts. But now the only check, slight though it was, on the zeal of the police for random prosecution has been removed. For, by this new Act, the Local Government, which often means, in cases having a political tinge, the Criminal Investigation Department is given the option to choose its own form. It can now institute cases involving not merely the war-offences but those under the ordinary sections of the Penal Code and liable to a punishment, ranging from death to seven years' imprisonment, in a Special Tribunal presided over by Commissioners, of whom two are raw Civilians with just an apology for judicial training, which will not be assisted by a jury and whose procedure will not be regulated by the ordinary rules of evidence, even if it was theoretically bound to observe those rules, and over whom there is no higher authority to correct any aberrations or miscarriages of justice. Moreover, their special genesis will, unconsciously at least, imbue them with the idea that they have been appointed more to deal out summary justice than justice based on legal evidence. The journal remarks that in England a substantial modification in the Defence Act has been promised. But here, however, the official members of the Government opposed almost all the amendments,—mostly of a harmless character,—moved by the Indian members in the shape of safeguards, to an Act much more drastic than the English Act; while papers like the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman* are dancing with hilarious joy, because such an anti-English Act has been passed. And such a spectacle, says the journal, is presented at a time when a wave of loyalty is sweeping

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1915.

over the whole country. It is said that the provisions of this Act will be very sparingly used, and that the danger, if any, arising from the unappealable sentences of the Special Tribunal has been obviated by the provision for the exercise of clemency by the Local and Supreme Governments under sections 401 and 402, Criminal Procedure Code. But, bearing in mind that Local as well as Imperial Governments very rarely use this privilege even in non-political cases, one can see the illusiveness of this consolation.

BENGALÉE,
27th Mar. 1915.

Some clauses of the Public Safety Act.

259. The Government, says the *Bengalée*, has lost no time in introducing the new Public Safety Act into some of the Punjab districts. Whether the actualities of the situation there really justify this step is more than what the paper can judge from this distance. Even the Press *communiqué* on the Punjab lawlessness does not help it much. Of course everybody has noticed signs of considerable unrest in the Punjab since some months past. The *Komagata Maru* expedition, and the unfortunate incidents connected with it seems to have been the immediate cause of at least a good part of this unrest. It seems to have affected certain sections of the Sikhs, particularly those who have been outside India. But while foreign travel has undoubtedly widened the mental outlook of some of these people, they cannot be said to share the feelings and ideas of the educated classes in India. The men who are said to be causing trouble in the Punjab just now, have really no educated leadership. They belong to some of those communities from whom recruits have hitherto been drawn for the Indian Army. They belong to a frontier province. And though there is so far no reason to think that this war will come so close to us, even through the operations of the Turks, as to threaten the peace and integrity of any of our immediate neighbours, no one can condemn our Government for being fully forearmed against the least possibility of any undesirable complications in our North-Western frontiers. If the new Act had confined itself to this object only, namely, to provide in every way for the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships, or the protection of the Empire against foreign invasion or espionage, its enforcement in the Punjab or indeed, in any other part of India, would have received the unanimous support of the Indian public. In the event of any actual war inside or in the immediate neighbourhood of India, the present Act will not meet all the requirements of the situation that may arise therefrom, and the authorities will have, as a matter of course, to proclaim military law. But if such a contingency ever arises nobody will object to the most drastic military law being proclaimed. Why should matters that can be treated by the existing Penal Code and Criminal Code, asks the journal, be sought to be dealt with by a new law and procedure of a most summary character? The introduction of the phrase "public safety" has been most unwise. Judging from the general context of this Act, one may reasonably hold that "public safety" here means only things that have a reference to the defence of the realm. But the paper is afraid few people who are likely to be appointed Commissioners under this Act will put this restricted interpretation upon this term. Thus ordinary dakaities, and even ordinary sedition may well be brought under the purview of this Act, and persons accused of these may be subjected to a swift and summary trial. Clause (f) of this section practically paraphrases some of the articles that have appeared in the Anglo-Indian dailies of Calcutta. This is practically a new Deportation Regulation, without any of the safeguards which even the old Regulation provides. Here also, if only the words "public safety" had been defined, and were clearly made to mean only that which had reference to any war conditions, even this clause might not have been so unreasonable. It is the beautiful vagueness of the whole thing, the *carte blanche* which it is proposed to be given to "civil and military" and more particularly to "civil" authorities, that has created widespread uneasiness and alarm in the community. All depends, of course, upon the Regulations; and the journal is anxiously awaiting its publication.

BENGALÉE,
30th Mar. 1915

260. The Public Safety Act, remarks the *Bengalée*, has been extended to three divisions in the Punjab. But it is not known if any action has been taken under it. The Government itself is interested in the matter. The law has been received with grave misgiving everywhere. So far as the provisions relating to the

defence of the Empire are concerned there is absolute unanimity of opinion, but not so with regard to the provisions which deal with a larger number of ordinary crimes. There is a feeling of uneasiness all over the country about them; and commonsense and administrative prudence demand that the public should be taken into the fullest confidence, if only to allay the alarm and anxiety which the enactment of the new law has roused. Secrecy will deepen the public anxiety; publicity might help to allay it. Will Bengal share the fate of the Punjab? The paper asks if the Act will be extended to Bengal. This is the question which is uppermost in the minds of many in this province. The sequel of the Mussulmanpara bomb case furnishes no argument in favour of its application to Bengal. In this case, it cannot be said that there has been a failure of substantial justice or that the accused escaped through the inherent complexities of our procedure or the cumbrousness of the legal machinery. The constitution of the Special Bench without juries supplies a reasonably summary procedure and it cannot be said that it has failed. But there is another side of the case. The new law provides for the internment of suspected characters. The journal considers this fresh weapon as useless and ineffectual. The suspected characters—those whose names appear in the Police list—are watched almost day and night by the police. They have little opportunity of committing an offence without being seen. The perpetrators of the outrages which have shocked the community must therefore be outside the list of suspects. The police do not know them—and the Police Intelligence Department has little of real intelligence—and therefore they cannot be interned. Thus the new law will not touch those for whom it is intended. Its extension to Bengal will only add to the general uneasiness of the community. It will be futile and will do harm.

261. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Lord Hardinge in his

The Defence of India Act.

Budget speech was pleased to express the thanks of Government to the members of the Council "for their loyal co-operation in enacting the Defence of India Act." Of course his Lordship included in this the elected members too. But is His Excellency aware of the fact, asks the *Patrika*, that if they allowed the measure to pass without a firm and emphatic protest against its principle, it has surprised those whom they are said to represent? As a matter of fact, in this matter, they have only represented their own individual views on their own responsibility, and not those of their constituents. The paper refers to an old incident unearthed by a correspondent to show the real worth of this co-operation. As is well known, the representatives played the same part on the present occasion as they did when the Press Bill was passed, that is to say, they gave their support to the principle of the Press Bill. And it is an open secret, that many of them afterwards repented having allowed the Press Bill to be passed unopposed. One of them went to the length of actually confessing at a public meeting at Bankipore that he had acted foolishly in even agreeing to the principle of the measure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
30th Mar. 1915.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

262. In the opinion of the *Bengalee*, educated India cannot

The meaning of our protest.

complain of any restraints that may have to be put upon its ordinary civic rights, should these be really necessary to procure the safety of the realm, and strengthen the defence of the country. The meanest intelligence can or ought to understand that any revolutionary outburst at this time will not only embarrass the executive Government, but will inflict the most serious hardships upon the helpless educated Indian community. They will stand between two fires. The revolutionaries will not be likely to spare anybody who does not join them. The Anglo-Indian community, both official and non-official, is also not very likely to treat them with any consideration or sympathy. Though not actively and openly participating in the revolutionary propaganda, to whatever extent it may exist in the country, as to which, neither the police nor the public know really anything, the English-educated middle-class are supposed to have originated and fomented that political agitation in India, which has

BENGALUR,
25th Mar. 1915.

developed into the present revolutionary nationalism here. The English-educated Indian is held morally, though not legally, responsible for all the unrest of India, by almost every Anglo-Indian official and publicist. Recent events in Calcutta have conclusively shown how the highest and the most respectable members of the Indian-educated community are not beyond the pale of political suspects. They are not held in much regard by the revolutionaries. They are neither treated with perfect confidence by the subordinate officials, who are bound to have an upper hand in the administration of the country, should it be thrown into the vortex of any sudden revolutionary upheaval. If for nothing else at least from purely personal and private considerations, the general body of the English-educated classes can have absolutely no desire to see themselves utterly ruined by any sudden weakening of the authority of the present Government in the country. True it is that they desire their country to be like the other great countries of the world. They undoubtedly desire to see it a self-governing unit of the British Empire. They want, as any man would do in their position, a thorough reform and reconstruction of both the constitution and the methods of the present Government of India. They have no love for their present position of helpless dependence in the Empire. But they desire a gradual, and peaceful expansion of their political rights, a slow and reasonable evolution of their country into the status of a self-governing dominion; and not a sudden revolution, which will make them its first victim. It is conceivable that there may be some people in the country outside the ranks of educated India who may really be waiting for some sort of a suicidal riot or revolt at this time, such as would be easily crushed, and would lend itself to be used as an argument by the enemies of Indian self-government, against that reconstitution of the Government of India, the lines of which have been already indicated by Lord Hardinge, and which Indians are all expecting to come about upon the conclusion of this war. There are men who do not or cannot pleasantly contemplate the evolution of India, at least in their own life time, into a free and equal co-partner of the British Empire. And it is absolutely preposterous to say that these men are more vitally interested in the preservation of public safety than the English-educated Indian community. Yet these very men have been clamouring for drastic measures of the kind just passed at Delhi. The journal does not believe that they have any real knowledge of the actual situation or have sufficient imagination to forecast the future. Their support of any measure naturally creates profound suspicion in the public mind. The new Act has been supported by them. Nay more, some of the Calcutta papers had actually been asking for something of this kind for some weeks past. And while every educated Indian would lend his whole-hearted support to any measure, however drastic, that definitely and positively aimed to strike at the very root of any possible movement which harboured any sinister designs against the stability of the British connection with India, it is not at all surprising that they find it impossible to accept, without any protest, a measure the character of which had been foreshadowed by people who had for years past been crying out for "military" law for crushing not only the revolutionary nationalists in the country, but, indeed, every form of legitimate and reasonable nationalist aspiration among the people. The paper is anxious that Lords Hardinge and Carmichael should clearly understand the position of Bengalis, and the reasons that force them to protest against this new Act.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1915.